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NOTE OF DISCORD AT NONALINED MEETING OVER CUBA'S ACTIONS

LD081419Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russia 3 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "Irresistible Processes"]

[Text] The anti-imperialist struggle is expanding. An important part in this struggle is played by the nonalined movement which is designed to actively support the normalization of the international climate and to struggle against the intrugies of neocolonialism and racism and all forms of exploitation.

The conference of foreign ministers, attended by delegates and representatives of over 100 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, ended in Belgrade recently. The Belgrade meeting showed that the overwhelming majority of the participants confirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of the nonalined movement. Above all it demonstrated its anti-imperialist orientation as well as its desire to struggle against the intrigues of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. It is precisely these provisions which have been included in the conference's basic documents.

Those taking part in the forum resolutely stated their support for the peoples of southern Africa struggling against racism and apartheid, came out for a political settlement of the Near East crisis, voiced their complete solidarity with the PLO and called for the just solution of the Cyprus problem and the peaceful reunification of Korea. They stressed that human rights must not be used "as a political instrument" for "interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states."

Those taking part in the conference again actively supported the development of cooperation with the socialist states and other progressive forces which, many speakers noted, they believe to be their real natural allies in the struggle for a better future.

This is acquiring special significance now that imperialism's subversive actions are merging with the unseemly position adopted by the Peking leadership, which is trying to influence the nonalined movement from its own hegemonist positions. The voices of some of those taking part, particularly Zaire, Egypt and Somalia, which resorted to ridiculous accusations against Cuba, sounded a note of discord at the conference. Attempts to distort Cuba's internationalist policy failed. A rebuff was dealt to attempts to undermine the authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Belgrade meeting again demonstrated that the nonalined movement is aimed at the struggle against imperialism and international reaction. It is now on the threshold of an important new forum--the meeting of heads of state and government to be held, as planned, in Havana next year.

BONN SUMMIT DECLARATIONS FORGOTTEN AS CONFLICTS ARISE

LD072122Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: A "commercial war" is again breaking out in the West less than three weeks since the Bonn meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist states. High-faluting declarations on economic solidarity and free trade, made in Bonn, have been forgotten and the capitalist rivals are again prepared to take each other by the throat.

The West-European chemical companies have demanded from corresponding Common Market bodies the raising of customs duties on chemical products imported from the United States. These products are needed for the production of plastics and synthetic rubber.

The West European industrialists are accusing the American rivals of dumping their production in the European markets at prices that are 15-24 percent lower than those fixed in Western Europe. It is noteworthy that so far the United States preferred to accuse the other countries of dumping their goods. But it has come to light that the American monopolies themselves do not mind using filthy methods against their rivals.

The American firms retaliated promptly. At the end of July they secured the imposition by the United States of special duties on sugar, imported from Europe, and prior to that the raising of minimum prices on imported steel, which seriously interfered with its import into the United States from Japan and Western Europe.

It ought to be said that the "exchange of blows" is so far not in favour of the West-European states. Their adverse balance of trade with the United States amounts to 7 thousand million dollars a year. The United States so far exports to Western Europe more than it buys there.

But if Washington proved to be more successful in the struggle with its West-European rivals, excepting the FRG, it is obviously losing the foreign trade encounter with Japan. In the first half of 1978 the United States adverse trade balance with Japan amounted to 6,300 million dollars.

Even such a powerful means as the lowering of the dollar's exchange rate did not help the United States. The competitive power of American goods in the world market rose due to this measure but not as much as Washington wished. The rivals of the United States are pressing hard, indeed. For the first time since 1937 the United States stepped down to second place in the Western world, as regards the volume of export, relinquishing first place to the FRG.

To make the picture fuller it ought to be recalled about the extremely acute contradictions between Japan and Western Europe. This will make clearer the overall picture of the "commercial warfare" going on in the West.

All the Western attempts to muffle this war are so far futile. The objective laws of capitalism are stronger than the intentions of Western politicians. The inter-imperialist contradictions are stronger than the efforts of "helmsmen" of the capitalist world to coordinate the economic policies, to play down the differences.

SOVIET SHIPPING OFFICIAL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF DUMPING

DW061758Y Moscow in German to Germany 1753 GMT 3 Aug 78 DW

[Text] [Announcer] The main task of the Soviet commerical fleet consists of safeguarding the growing external trade turnover of the country. This was stated in a talk by one of the heads of the Black Sea Shipping Company--the biggest in the USSR--Aleksandr (Klivobokhov). He is 49 years old and graduated from the Technical Naval College. For (?14) years he was a captain aboard merchant vessels. He also represented the Soviet commercial fleet abroad. Esteemed listeners here is the talk with Aleksandr (Klivobokhov):

[Question] What are the principles on which mutual relations between the Black Sea Shipping Company and shipowners as well as cargo carriers in other countries are based?

[Answer] On the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation, as practiced by the Soviet-Indian Shipping Line, which links Black Sea ports with a number of Indian ports. Its activities are based on the principle of equality. Parity in the number of shiploads as well as in earnings is strictly observed. In 1977 more than one million tons of goods were transported via this line by vessels of the two countries.

[Question] What could you say about the allegations disseminated by some Western shipowners on (?freight) dumping by the Soviet commercial fleet? Are the rates of the Black Sea Shipping Company perhaps below those of shipping companies of other companies?

[Answer] Allegations about the freight dumping practiced by the commercial fleet of the USSR are absolutely unfounded and are merely destined for outsiders. [passage indistinct] On the Southeast Asia-Europe route the Soviet rates are 10 to 15 percent below those of the rival shipping companies. What actually matters is that vessels sailing this route were built 10 to 12 years ago and not always dispose of the speed required to carry cargo. It is only natural that under such circumstances transportation costs must be in line with the level of services. What enables us to yield a reasonable profit is the low prime costs in the (?utilization) of the ships, including the relatively low and stable price of bunker fuel in Soviet ports, the low repair costs which are generally carried out in the home ports and a number of other causes.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SMITH REGIME

LD091320Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, August 9, TASS--The sessions of the UN Decolonisation Committee are being held in an atmosphere of resolute condemnation by the world community of the repressive policy of the unlawful Smith regime against Rhodesia's African population. Speakers in the debate expose the manoeuvres of the Western imperialist circles doing their utmost to impede the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people for its legitimate rights.

Addressing a session, representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front John Nkomo and Edisson Zwogbo stressed that the front rejects the attempts by the Western powers, above all Britain and the USA to impose its terms of a Rhodesian settlement in order to preserve political and economic domination of the white minority. "By putting forward proposals that are totally unacceptable to the Zimbabwe people, the USA and Britain are deliberately marking time in order to enable the Salisbury clique to regroup and set up a puppet state welcome to them," J. Nkomo said.

"Further delays in the settlement of the Rhodesian problem, E. Zwogbo noted, only contribute towards a strengthening of the racialist Smith regime, and this is tantamount to encouragement of its policy of terror and bloody repressions not only towards Zimbabweans, but also towards Mozambique and other frontline African states. He stresses that in spite of all the manoeuvres of the racialists and their Western backers, the Patriotic Front is resolved to bring the cause of liberation of the Zimbabwe people to a victorious end.

The participants in the debate also strongly condemned the use against the national liberation movement of mercenaries from the USA, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and a number of other states. According to the figures of the Decolonisation Committee, foreign mercenaries at present make more than 25 percent of the whole Rhodesian Army.

Soviet Delegate Speaks

LD101040Y Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, August 10, TASS--The U.S. Decolonization Committee continues examining one of the most important items on its agenda--the question of the speediest liquidation of the unlawful racialist regime in Rhodesia.

As representatives of the Patriotic Front of African states noted in their speeches, as a result of the steadily mounting liberation struggle, which was launched by the Zimbabwe people under the guidance of the Patriotic Front, favourable possibilities have emerged for the speediest liquidation of one more colonialist-racialist enclave in Africa, and at the same time for a just settlement of the problem in the interests of the overwhelming majority in that country and of all the African peoples.

Explaining the Soviet Union's stand, Soviet representative Yuriy Belobrov said that the USSR is totally on the side of the African peoples fighting against further preservation in any form of the vestiges of colonialism and racialism in Africa against neocolonialism. The Soviet Union consistently came out and continues coming out for the liquidation of the racialist regime and turning over all power to the Patriotic Front representing the Zimbabwe people. Proceeding from its clear and principled stand, he said, the USSR considers it necessary to support the just demands of the Patriotic Front and the African countries on a further isolation of the racialist regime on increasing and broadening sanctions in full, on widening all-round support for the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe.

UNESCO Declaration

LD042133Y Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 4, TASS--A new session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council ended at the Palace of Nations here today. It adopted a resolution urging all states to cut short cooperation by the multinational, national and other corporations, existing in their territories, with the racist regimes in southern Africa.

CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION SATELLITES OPENS IN DELHI

LD061722Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 6, TASS--A three-day conference to discuss the role of communication satellites in developing television and broadcasting has opened here attended by experts of India, Algeria, Guyana, Cuba, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and Yugoslavia.

Speaking at its opening Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting L.K. Advani stated that the developing countries must achieve self-subsistance in the field of telecommunications via satellites. He said India decided to put its first communications satellite in terrestrial orbit in 1983 so that, through the network of ground radio and TV relay stations, direct radio and TV broadcasting could be carried out to remote rural areas.

Participants in the meeting will discuss concrete questions of cooperation in this sphere, including the matter of exchanging TV programs via satellites.

SOVIET OLYMPICS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTICIPANTS FOR 1980

LD091738Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 9, TASS--Vitaliy Smirnov, first deputy president of the organizing committee for the 1980 Olympic games and vice president of the International Olympic Committee, in a conversation with the NEW TIMES WEEKLY [NOVOYE VREMYA] correspondent about the progress of preparations for the Olympics, answered a number of questions about the versions now current in the West to the effect that allegedly foreign journalists in Moscow will face some imposed limitations as to their number as well as about the illwishing rumours spread about the alleged technical imperfection of Soviet technical means to transmit information to other countries. Vitaliy Smirnov said that such allegations are nothing but falsehoods.

He pointed out that in determining the number of the mass media representatives to be accredited the organizing committee is guided by the maximal quota adopted by the end of 1976 by the International Olympic Committee session with regard to the press. Our proposals have been approved by the International Olympic Committee's Executive Committee.

Responding to a question as to what countries have the right to take part in the Moscow Olympics, Vitality Smirnov said:

The Olympic charter stipulates that all countries which have their national Olympic committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee have to be admitted to take part in the Olympics.

Countries excluded from the Olympic movement like, for instance, the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, will not be able to participate.

END TO ARMS RACE URGED ON ANNIVERSARY OF HIROSHIMA

LD050952Y Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 5, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes: All honest people in the world remember the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On decision of the World Peace Council, August 6, the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, was proclaimed the international day of action to ban nuclear weapons. Participants in the international conference for banning atomic and hydrogen weapons that ended in Tokyo on Thursday made a call for intensifying the struggle against nuclear weapons.

Plans of the United States for production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Western Europe cause great concern of the world public. The Pentagon generals persist in efforts to impose this horrible weapon on their NATO allies, claiming that it is hardly dangerous at all and thus trying to make a transition to nuclear war unnoticeable for peoples.

Loyal to the Leninist course of consolidation of peace and security, the Soviet Union advanced at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament a well-substantiated and realistic programme acceptable to all peaceful states: the programme aimed at curbing the arms race.

This programme is based on the proposals of simultaneous ending of production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual scaling down of their stockpiles until they are completely liquidated.

The Soviet Union also suggested to agree not to deploy nuclear weapons in the territories of states that have no such weapons now. Such an arrangement is of great importance since peoples of Africa and the Middle East, for instance show a justified concern over the plans of the Republic of South Africa and Israel to acquire nuclear weapons with the assistance of Western "patrons."

Proceeding from noble goals of consolidating peace and security of peoples, the Soviet Union supports the plans of creating nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world. The USSR made an important initiative to ban production of neutron weapons.

The world public justly assessed the Soviet proposals as a real basis for talks on the most important problem of our time, on ending of nuclear arms race. A broad campaign for the speediest achievement of agreements on questions of nuclear disarmament, against plans of production of neutron weapons in the USA is conducted in all countries. Peoples demand that the threat to nuclear war overhanging the world be removed.

MONDALE VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR REACHING SALT AGREEMENT

LD092339Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR interview U.S. Vice President Mondale touched upon the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. He said that matters are progressing although there is still a great deal to be done.

Touching on the date for the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement, Mondale said: It is doubtful that this will take place in the next month or two. However, it is possible that the agreement will be concluded this year.

He admitted that tension has in fact arisen between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, according to him, it has not affected the efforts aimed at the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement.

Replying to the question of whether the government could achieve the ratification of the agreement in Congress, Mondale said: I believe that this will be possible. This agreement will reduce tension in international relations and the risk of a war. Mondale said: I believe that we will be able to achieve its ratification.

BRZEZINSKI TO CONTINUE AS 'GRAY EMINENCE' OF WHITE HOUSE

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 31 Jul 78 pp 1-4 WA

[Gennadiy Gerasimov, NOVOSTI political correspondent, article: "Eminence Grise in Washington"]

[Text] Of course, the American electorate did vote for Jimmy Carter and the President is, certainly, right in saying that it is he who takes final decisions and bears responsibility for them. Yet the President relies on his assistants and Cabinet members, and his national security adviser is the first man the President meets when he starts his working day at 8:15 a.m. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, "Brzezinski spends more time with Carter during an average week than the President gives his secretaries of state and defence combined". In Brzezinski's own words, he sits "on the very apex of the governmental hierachy".

Therefore, the special attention of the public and the press for his views and even personality can be explained and justified.

On the role of the subjective factor in history, Brzezinski says he is, in a way, "a transmission belt" from "those who actually exercise power and wield it". And he goes on to specify that "those are the people who control the major departments of government, the major banks, the major corporations".

This comment about those who actually rule America is not a bad piece of extra evidence from a knowledgeable man regarding the true nature of American "democracy". Brzezinski is a placeman of banks and corporations, a placeman on principle, rather than just an account of some specific circumstances, because he had chaired the so-called "Trilateral Commission" set up by banks and corporations to work out a common approach to international problems. That was, incidentally, where Brzezinski and Carter got acquainted.

At the same time Brzezinski is right in saying that 'each administration imposes its own stamp on foreign policy". Brzezinski has everything to do with this "stamp". That is why it is important to know his assessment not only of the modern world but of his own person as well.

I met him first in New York in 1972 when we had more than one occasion to talk over world affairs at the meeting of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations. Brzezinski loved to speak and had a good command of the special "conceptual" language used by American sociologists and politologists. Those who excel in this art are called "conceptual phrasemakers" in America.

Brzezinski played with terms and neologisms like a chile does with bricks, putting them up into stories of theoretical constructions, stable at first glance, but often ephemeral on closer examination. For example, his fundamental theoretical "achievement" is his explanation to the world that it has entered a "Technotronic Era". The case for this theory was made in Brzezinski's major book "Between Two Ages" which saw the light of day eight years ago. Reviewers were hard put to it to find the difference between that "era" and the somewhat earlier "made-phrase"--Daniel Bell's "post-industrial society". The American SCIENCE magazine made a rather spiteful remark recently that Brzezinski's periodization "is perhaps not particularly illuminating; at any rate the word has not stuck". I think the whole of the "Technotronic Era" would have long sunk into oblivion were it not for its author's present position.

It is easier to create new theories if one avoids joining issue with existing ones. Brzezinski's favourite practice is to dismiss his opponent's arguments without going into them, just as not serious. That was, incidentally, how he dealt once with an article of mine in an off-hand attack on it in his book "Between Two Ages". When I pointed this out to him, in passing, in a private conversation, Brzezinski generously remarked that he had not yet known me personally when he was writing the book...

This particular trait which one may call intellectual arrogance is present in any academic community and can be tolerated and even serve some good purpose since it stimulates the opponent's mental faculties in looking for a way to "get at" one's dogmatic interlocutor. But Brzezinski has changed his occupation without changing his character. The American press said he thinks himself wiser than everybody else in the government, except the President. This exception may well be assumed to have been made because of Brzezinski's official status, so to speak...

In a conversation with a British journalist Jonathan Power, a leading Western scientist remarked that "if you read over Brzezinski's writings, you realize he has a special talent for being wrong". But book mistakes are one thing. They tell on the author's reputation. Political mistakes are another. They can tell on the destinies of the world. A senior American ambassador who has known Brzezinski for 15 years warns: "There is always a danger with this kind of mind that one tries to get the facts fit the theories. It's too easy then to follow the logic of the theory and ignore the facts".

For all of Brzezinski's "theories," however exotic outwardly, his basic outlook leaves no room for any doubt. As the Boston GLOBE wrote, it is by his war of words against the USSR that Brzezinski has eventually made a career for himself. The paper quoted a professor, who had watched this career, as having said that Brzezinski is an old, if slightly modified cold-warrior. The West German DER SPIEGEL considers this warrior a "sworn enemy of the Soviet Union". And so on. References to some particular opinions have been made only in order to show the universality of Brzezinski's political stance as anti-Soviet. For he sometimes speaks differently about it, and in 1975 he allowed me to quote him in the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] as having declared that "detente is a reality and it's bound to have its ups and downs". In his present practical activities he, by common consent, is particularly preoccupied with the "downs".

To get a full picture of Brzezinski's outlook, one has to add his anti-Russianism to his anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

He declared Soviet foreign policy to be a follow-up to that of tzarist Russia in an article dealing with a connecting link between the future and the past and his own reflections on the political development of the USSR. The article appeared in an abstract which was published both in the U.S. and Britain after Brzezinski had taken his present office. He had written it from a consistently anti-Russian standpoint which, incidentally, incensed the RUSSKAYA MYSL (RUSSIAN THINKING) newspaper of Paris and NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (NEW RUSSIAN WORD) of New York. They pointed out that should Russia cease to be communistic tomorrow, which is what both papers dream of, Brzezinski would still be among her enemies, just the same.

Whether or not Brzezinski's anti-Sovietism is a follow-up to his anti-Russianism, or the other way round, is, perhaps, not important, but in actual practice this trite nationalism and a slant against Russia in punishment for the very fact of her existence put a question-mark over Brzezinski's ability to give objective foreign policy recommendations.

Add to this just one defiant comment by an "analytically-minded" man who thinks himself above "emotions". "Analytically", Brzezinski told Jonathan Power once, "it's not the end of humanity" if an exchange of nuclear strikes between the U.S. and the Soviet Union causes some 10 per cent of mankind to lose their lives. And Brzezinski promised not to hesitate "to push the button", should his "analytical" considerations so require.

It is, perhaps, for this particular reason that the British weekly ECONOMIST has published a picture of Brzezinski on the front cover of one of its June issues, wearing a neck-tie with a cascade of falling bombs drawn on it. Had that tie been made to order?

A prominent public figure, Eugene McCarthy, expects the worst to come from Brzezinski's intentions to set up a "new world order" on this planet. "Get ready", this ex-senator warns. "That was the 'order' offered by the Nazis"...

In a similar vein, professor Stanley Hoffman jokes that if Brzezinski were appointed to be CIA director, he personally "would be looking for an air raid shelter".

Another professor, Noam Chomsky, a noted linguist, adds: "This is an utterly irresponsible person".

All these persons knowing Brzezinski only too well warn about his habit of acting on impulse. An impulsive individual, just as an arrogant one, as I said earlier on, is one you can bear in ordinary circumstances, but dangerous at the helm. This former academic colleague of Brezezinski's told the NEWSWEEK: "He is basically a hip-shooter who doesn't give serious issues considerable thought. He makes snap decisions, quite often without seeing how they relate to other things".

It was precisely in recent months that Brzezinski's snap decisions and statements have produced justified anxiety in the world. Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba, in an interview for American television, called Brzezinski a "liar" and described him as "Irresponsible and adventuristic". The NATION weekly called on President Carter to dismiss Brzezinski.

Obviously, taking into account these criticisms from all quarters, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance declared in July 24 that it was either the President or himself, as secretary of state, that would from now on be speaking on behalf of the United States.
[paragraph continues]

The world will be spared the verbal "hip-shooting", but Brzezinski, as Vance explained, will still be taking part in all decisionmaking and giving the President his recommendations. Consequently, it was the surface reason for concern that has been removed, not the root cause since Brzezinski continues as the gray eminence of the White House.

POLICY OF RESTRICTING TRADE WITH USSR LABELED 'ABSURD'

LD091115Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin international review: "Counter to Their Own Interests"]

[Text] There is a popular saying in America: "Cutting off one's nose to spite one's face." Like the similar Russian saying, "the petty officer's widow flogged herself," it applies to those who commit blatantly absurd acts contrary to their own interests. To judge by reports from Washington, both these expressions could well be applied to the U.S. administration's latest actions related to U.S. trade relations with the Soviet Union.

To the accompaniment of malicious anti-Soviet hysteria launched by the U.S. "hawks," the White House announced that the President had vetoed the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet Union and introduced restrictions on deliveries of drilling equipment to the USSR. The U.S. press explained that Z. Brzezinski, the President's adviser on national security affairs, had initiated this "hard line" toward the Soviet Union. The bourgeois newspapers are extensively publicizing his allegations that trade and scientific and technical ties could be used to pressure the Soviet Union to obtain one-sided advantages for the United States.

The absurdity of this policy is completely obvious. This is not the first time that such attempts, which contradict the very spirit of detente and the well-known Soviet-U.S. agreements in this area, have been made in the United States. But they have never brought their authors any dividends.

This is precisely what is being stressed by all sober-minded Americans discussing Washington's actions. Thus J. Caldwell, director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce International Business Relations Center, stated that history had already graphically proved the futility and ineffectual nature of attempts to use trade as a lever for interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. The introduction of various bans, he noted, only limits the United States' opportunities for acquiring numerous advantages from trade with the USSR.

TIME magazine, reporting that the new restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union "have caused indignation among U.S. businessmen," recalled the ignominious failure 4 years ago of Congress' attempt to put "pressure" on the Soviet Union "by depriving it of most-favored nation status." The result, the magazine stresses, "was the opposite of that intended," and "all this merely led to the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations."

Reflecting the feelings of a large segment of the U.S. business world, J. Murphy, vice president of Dresser Industries, stated: "The majority of the equipment we are offering our Soviet partners can be purchased in other countries, specifically Japan and the FRG. This means that the Soviet Union will lose nothing, but U.S. firms, including ours, will lose favorable opportunities. These measures by the administration can only undermine trade and economic relations between the two countries and harm Soviet-U.S. relations in general."

The Washington "hardliners" allege that the Soviet Union is more interested in developing trade than the United States and should therefore pay a "definite price" for this. [paragraph continues]

The total unsoundness of this approach is self-evident and is confirmed daily by the avalanche of reports on the steady deterioration of the United States' trade and economic positions in world markets.

According to official figures just published, the U.S. balance of trade deficit in July was $1.6 billion. In all, over the first half of the year U.S. imports exceed exports by the enormous sum of $16.37 billion, compared with $11.49 billion for the corresponding period last year.

There is every reason to expect that this year the U.S. balance of trade deficit will exceed last year's record, when it reached $31.1 billion. But it is precisely this astronomical deficit, F. Weil, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, confirmed, which has been "the most important reason for the fall in the dollar exchange rate."

The dollar crisis is undermining the currency and financial system of the capitalist world. It is leading to the intensification of the trade war in the world markets, the growth of protectionism and the further curtailment of production and growth of unemployment. Under these conditions the Washington administration's discriminatory foreign trade measures cannot fail to arouse the legitimate displeasure of other countries.

It was significant that Academie Francaise member and French parliamentary deputy M. Druon stated indignantly: "The continental blockade did not do Napoleon much good. Does President Carter think he will succeed in bringing the USSR to its knees by declaring a technical blockade against it? These are acts of provocations from which we should refrain."

Many sober-minded people both in the United States itself and abroad are now reminding Washington that in the past President J. Carter voiced a perfectly sensible opinion, asserting that the administration "would not produce any plans for the expansion or restriction of trade dependent on whether the Russians do what we believe to be the most correct thing."

Even the Washington POST, which has never been marked by special sympathies for the country of socialism, writes in an editorial that the White House decision was dictated by "poor judgement." If we proceed along the path outlined, the newspaper stresses, tension in relations between the two countries will merely grow. "Now as never before it is essential for President Carter to make immediate and energetic diplomatic efforts to restore mutual understanding with the Soviet Union."

It is highly significant that at a time when Washington has introduced new restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, the majority of West European countries have made energetic statements in favor of expanding this trade. London, for instance, has announced with satisfaction that Britain's exports to the Soviet Union in the first half of the year increased 56 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. "The Soviet Union," (Dzh. Bakli), leader of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, stated, "is a reliable partner. Economic cooperation with the USSR has acquired special significance for British firms now that low economic development rates are becoming the norm for the West rather than a transient phenomenon."

In the opinion of many experienced commentators, the intensification of the anti-Soviet trend in U.S. foreign policy is undermining the political positions of the Washington administration. The White House's "achievements" in foreign policy, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT attests, have engendered no confidence either among the U.S. public of among the leaders of other states. According to figures from a Harris poll, the number of Americans who approve of the administration's foreign policy has recently dropped from 48 to 25 percent.

According to the same figures, the overwhelming majority of Americans, despite the furious anti-Soviet campaign, are in favor of the all-round development of Soviet-U.S. relations. The sooner this sensible approach prevails in the Washington corridors of power, the better it will be both for the United States and for the further process of detente, in which all peoples of the world are vitally interested.

L.A. TIMES Article

LD092252Y Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, August 9, TASS--The White House attempts to use trade as a tool for exerting political pressure on the Soviet Union are being condemned by the American public circles. Sober-minded U.S. leaders point out that such a course can only harm the United States itself.

Fred Neal, an international relations professor, who is vice-president of the American Committee on East-West Accord, condemns the Washington administration in an article published by the Los Angeles TIMES for being carried away by myths and illusions regarding relations with the USSR. One of these myths is that the Soviet Union allegedly cannot do without American technology, another--that trade can ostensibly be used for obtaining political concessions from the USSR.

The Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments to the trade act of 1974 appeared as a result of these delusions, the author points out.

However, Fred Neal stresses, the prerequisites for these actions were erroneous. Everything the Russians could get from the United States, they can also obtain in Western Europe or Japan. The article points out that Soviet trade with the United States had shrunk as a result of the discriminatory measures, while trade with Western Europe and Japan had increased. Such steps had adverse after-effects in the political sphere, too.

Despite this bitter experience, the article says, there are still illusions in Washington that the U.S. can allegedly use trade to influence the USSR.

Referring to experts of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Fred Neal writes that there is not a single American product at present, which was not produced or could not be manufactured in other countries. The article stresses that deprived of the opportunity to conclude commercial agreements with the United States, the Soviet contractors would simply turn to other countries, which have clearly implied that they would use any chance to trade with the Russians.

KORNILOV SCORES SUPREMACIST AIMS OF COALITION FOR PEACE

LD100838Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--Political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Analysing Washington's present foreign policy course, one cannot fail to note one striking contradiction in the words and actions of Washington politicians. On the one hand, Washington is stepping up the arms race under the cover of talk about the mythical "Soviet menace" to the "free West." This propaganda campaign over the nonexistent "menace" is being actively supported by the Pentagon, the opponents of relaxation of international tension in the U.S. Congress, as well as the newly established "Coalition for Peace from a Position of Strength", which includes opponents of detente of various hues and shades.

On the other hand, the American leaders, appraising the East-West power balance, note--either in connection with the question of strategic arms or of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe--that neither side has "military supremacy" over the other and that there is approximate parity of power between them. The U.S. President says that there is exceptional stability in strategic arms and conventional armed forces in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown says that the Soviet Union is not stronger than the United States militarily and that an attack cannot disarm the USA just as the USA would be unable to disarm the Soviet Union if it struck first.

Any sober-minded person comparing these facts will naturally ask: How do the Washington politicians reconcile such things? Indeed, it is obvious that if there is approximate parity in power balance between the two powers and if the Soviet Union "is not stronger than the USA militarily", then the Americans have absolutely no reasons to fear the much-talked-of "Soviet menace". And inasmuch as such a "menace" exists only in the imagination of the Pentagon strategists, then why do the U.S. President and defence secretary recognise for all to hear of that there is a parity of forces?

These are quite natural questions. But official Washington evades giving a direct answer to them. Such an answer came, with soldierly straitforwardness, from the founders of the above-mentioned "Coalition for Peace From a Position of Strength." It follows from reports coming from Washington that the main tasks of this socalled "coalition" is to whip up hysteria over "the Soviet menace" and to demand immediate "retaliatory measures". But its principal "demand" is for abandoning the principle of parity and for achieving overall supremacy over the Soviet Union. Nothing more, nothing less!

It would be hardly worth mentioning the militarist ambitions of the founders of the "new coalition" if these ambitions did not reflect the sentiments of a group of rabid "war hawks", like members of the "coalition" Senator Goldwater or General Lemnitzer, former commander-in-chief of the NATO forces in Europe. The matter is that hopes for establishing their own military supremacy are clearly showing through not only among the Pentagon's high-ranking officers but also in the corridors of power in Washington. Is not this evidenced by the fact that in 1979 the United States military budget will reach an astronomical figure of almost 130,000 million dollars? Is not this evidenced by the recent Washington session of the NATO Council which adopted, under pressure from the USA, an unprecedented program for the arms race? Is not this evidenced by stubborn, though futile, attempts by the USA and some other NATO countries to secure unilateral advantages at the current talks on curbing the arms race.

Statements by the sponsors of the militarist "coalition" (the very establishment of which offers fresh evidence of the increased activity of the militarist forces in the USA) confirm once again the already known fact that certain circles of the USA, which are opposed to the relaxation of international tension, fear not the invented dangers allegedly coming from the imaginary "Soviet menace" but the parity of forces. Acting contrary to the initial principles of parity and undiminished security of the sides, that were agreed upon by the USSR and the USA, these circles hope, by intensifying the arms race and holding back the talks, to establish their own military supremacy and to revive the bankrupt imperialist policy "from positions of strength" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union....

A dangerous policy!

Favors Defense Budget Hike

LD100850Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

["Coalition. The 'Cold War' Is Being Galvanized"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--Representatives of those circles in the United States who wish to undermine detente and to return to the "cold war" are uniting their efforts to further promote the arms race. A press conference was held in Congress, at which the creation of yet another U.S. militarist, anticommunist group was officially announced, under the pretentious name of the "Coalition for Peace From a Position of Strength."

It includes 147 members of the Senate and House, known, as the New York TIMES writes, for their "conservative views on military and foreign policies." What kind of politicians these are can be judged from the fact that the "coalition" includes such people as the well-known obscurantist Senator B. Goldwater, or the unsuccessful Republican vice presidential candidate, Senator R. Dole, and other similar figures.

The organization of reactionaries contains many "formers"; apart from member of Congress, it includes the former governor of California and presidential aspirant, R. Reagan, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, L. Lemnitzer, former Army chief of staff, J. Singlaub, former secretary of the Navy, M. Middendorf, former secretary of the Air Force, T. Reed, and others.

Such reactionary groups as the American Conservative Union, the American Security Council, the Council for Struggle Against Communist Aggression, the National Committee of Enslaved Nations, the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, the Security and Intelligence Fund, "organizations" set up by the CIA uniting renegades and betrayers of the USSR, have joined as collective members, one could say.

The program of the new "coalition" involves blatant incitement of anticommunist, anti-Soviet hysteria, and an unrestrained arms race.

J. Fisher, one of the cochairmen of this reactionary organization and president of the American Security Council, outlined, at a press conference in Congress, "seven principles of national strategy" officially included in the program of the "coalition."

Its demands include: Rejection of the principle of equality in relations with the Soviet Union and achievement of military superiority over the USSR, an increase in the subversive activity of the American special services, rejection of any agreements on arms control if they threaten the United States' "national security," as it is understood by the members of the "coalition," and a struggle against communism throughout the world.

J. (Lindsley), the other cochairman of the "coalition," just as openly supported "removing from office" the sober-minded U.S. figures who "are currently walking the dangerous path of disarmament."

It is noteworthy that the creation of this "coalition" of supporters of the "cold war," who represent a clear minority both inside and outside the U.S. Congress but who on the other hand are sufficiently noisy and clamorous, has coincided with discussion in Congress of the military budget for the next fiscal year. It is precisely the efforts of those who have now joined the "Coalition for Peace From a Position of Strength" which are increasing the Pentagon budget on Capitol Hill even beyond the version submitted by the White House and the Defense Department.

U.S.-TURKISH TALKS BEGIN ON ARMS SUPPLIES, BASES

LD100210Y Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 9, TASS--American-Turkish negotiations have started in the U.S. Department of State. Taking part in them is Sukru Elekdag, general secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. As noted by the American press, the negotiations are being held in connection with the impending lifting of the embargo on arms deliveries to Ankara, imposed three years ago by the U.S. Congress.

Pressured by the White House, which was alarmed by the closing down of U.S. war bases in Turkey after the embargo's enforcement, both houses of the Congress recently voted for its lifting. At present, this bill is in the Senate-House Conference Committee, which is drawing up its final version.

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports that S. Elekdag had brought with him a list of arms, which Ankara wishes to buy from the United States immediately the embargo is officially lifted. At the top of this list, the agency says referring to official State Department sources, are spare parts for American-made aircraft.

The UPI reports that the American side had raised at the negotiations the question of reopening promptly 26 U.S. reconnaissance bases in Turkey. Prior to their closure three years ago these bases were used for radio-electronic surveillance of the adjoining countries. Commenting on the course of the negotiations, the ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes a high-placed State Department official, who claimed that there were no longer any serious obstacles to the reopening of four major U.S. bases in Turkish territory.

In the meantime, as reported the other day by the influential Turkish newspaper CUMHURIET, the decision to reopen the bases can be passed only on the basis of a joint defence agreement, which does not exist at present. There is no direct link between the lifting of the embargo and the re-opening of U.S. bases, the newspaper stresses, referring to competent circles of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

DECLINE IN DOLLAR VALUE SHARPENS ECONOMIC UPHEAVALS

LD071122Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--The U.S. dollar, which is permanently "losing weight," is quite definitely turning into one of the direct causes of the aggravating crisis of capatalist economy, Rudolf Puchkov writes in PRAVDA commenting on the recent drop in the dollar rate.

This fact is not assessed as a sensation by anyone: The U.S. currency has been depreciating for a long time, the author notes. While in the fifties, one U.S. dollar was exchanged for five FRG marks, four Swiss franks, or 360 Japanese yen, now it stands only at two FRG marks, a little over 1.5 Swiss franks and less than 200 Japanese yen.

Many noted economists in the West insist that the United States take resolute measures to prop up the dollar, Puchkov notes. But they are not in a hurry overseas. The speculation for a fall game, which they are playing, is still beneficial to U.S. monopolies. It enables the USA to have a rather big trade deficit, to pay for big oil purchases abroad and to carry out a "currency damping" in the struggle with foreign competitors. But as a result, economic upheavals between the monopolies of the United States and the other developed capitalist countries are sharpening.

RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE CANNOT MODERATE THEIR ARDOR

LD081455Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[I. Yuryev article: "Kept Women. On the Subversive Activity of Radio Saboteurs"]

[Excerpts] The modern international situation is characterized by the fact that, despite the intrigues of the enemies of detente, there is a strengthening trend toward peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. At the same time, however, there are continuing attempts at subversive activity, including propaganda activity, against the peace-loving foreign policy course of the socialist countries.

Imperialist propaganda has been trying, particularly of late, to carry out a range of diversionary propaganda measures against us, increasingly subordinating them to psychological warfare. A remarkable transformation is taking place in imperialism's concepts and in its very approach to the role of the ideological struggle. While continuing to speculate, as though by inertia, on the "incompatibility" of peaceful coexistence with the ideological struggle and on the postulates of "deideologization" and "ideological reconciliation" under conditions of detente, imperialism has openly mobilized its political apparatus and vast material means to carry out the most bitter ideological sabotage against the USSR and fraternal states. A provocative thesis has been advanced which states: The previously effective "export of revolution," the exporting of socialism and its corresponding ideology to thenoncommunist world, has finally encountered the Western export of the so-called idealistic concept of human rights.

It is no accident that the concept of "information imperialism" has firmly entered the international lexicon in the second half of the seventies. Its essence is not only that the information and propaganda activities of imperialist states have become more aggressive, and information services hostile to socialism are increasingly frequently adopting methods incompatible with the ideological struggle. The main point is that imperialist propaganda with its misshapen forms has been openly placed at the service of foreign policy and has been made its tool. In his report "on international broadcasting" in March 1977, the U.S. President even called the international broadcasting system " a key element of U.S. foreign policy."

Commenting on the U.S. President's request for additional appropriations for international broadcasting in an article entitled "Voice of America" in April 1977, the influential U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES correctly pointed out that "we (Americans--author's note) must bear the responsibility for what is said in our name and with our money." And considerable sums are allocated for propaganda hostile to socialism. The proposed 1979 budget for the International Communication Agency, for example, provides more than $393 million for U.S. foreign propaganda purposes. Major attention is devoted to improving the radio propaganda service. It is planned to commission 16 VOA, Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty [RL] transmitters in the next 3-5 years, each with a capacity of 250 kilowatts.

There is a special link in the system of the reactionary and unbridled imperialist propaganda directed against the USSR and the socialist community countries, in the overall chain of propaganda sabotage against the forces of socialism and peace. I am referring to the two radio stations RL and RFE, which may rightly be called VOA's Munich voices.

Their very existence, which costs their landlords vast sums, not only contradicts the elementary norms of international law but also in fact infringes the state sovereignty of those countries in which these threadbare cold war survivals are situated. Their "activities" are continuing despite this, and some of capitalism's responsible leaders are trying to give them a legal status and even to depict the radio centers as "an element in the realization of the Helsinki accords." One can only smile at the arguments of U.S. Congressmen D. Fascell, S. Solarz and others who allege that RL and RFE "operate" in full accordance with the Final Act of the all-European conference (?!). These or similar references cannot stand up to criticism and are hardly appropriate from the lips of figures who lay claim to objectivity and impartiality. The Helsinki act does not even allude to provisions which somehow justify the expansion of radio propaganda against the socialist countries. Just the opposite: The act contains clear commitments "to refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in internal affairs which come under the internal competence of another participating state."

Today RL and RFE have the dirtiest role in the overall system of propaganda hostile to socialism and engage in the blackest and most thankless work, sometimes discrediting the strategists of imperialist propaganda themselves.

Facts are facts. Although, according to the official U.S. version, "the search for a constructive dialog with the socialist countries under conditions of detente," as well as the series of exposures of the radio stations' CIA-related activities, was the stimulus for "putting them in order," the essence of the new U.S. instructions to the radio centers is very far removed from the spirit of Helsinki. They contain guidelines for weakening the unity of the socialist countries, utilizing historical and national differences, "softening" their political system and "liberalizing" their economy, and so forth.

Of course, imperialism's propaganda machine, including all its links, has been forced to adapt to the conditions of the relaxation of international tension. We can perceive here a desire to impart a more refined aspect to broadcasting to the socialist countries and to make it more attractive and plausible for the listeners. The U.S. State Department's instructions contain clear recommendations on this score. The West German newspaper DIE WELT has pointed out: "RL and RFE work with equally refined methods of psychological warfare. Instead of calling for resistance and the preparation of a popular uprising, now... they wish to develop independent and constructive thinking in listeners in the USSR." However, the emigree rabble in Munich will not succeed in doing what various official "voices" are unsuccessfully seeking to do.

Under the burden of their own "traditions" the Munich centers are incapable of moderating the ardor of their aggressiveness and tendentiouness or abandoning their cold war arsenal, including direct lies and falsification--an arsenal tested by many years' practice.

The main point is clear: No smokescreen can conceal from the world public the fact that these radio stations have forever proved themselves as the mouthpieces of emigrees and renegades who have rejected their motherland and that their services are directed toward the needs of official U.S. foreign policy propaganda. Naturally, this does not do credit to their patrons from Washington and Munich and can bring them no laurels.

SOVIET-U.S. TU TIES OVERCOMING PAST STAGNATION

LD030831Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Power Station and Electrical Engineering Industry Workers Trade Union has returned from the United States. It was there at the invitation of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Over the course of 9 days the emissaries of the Soviet working people met with representatives of this labor union and with workers at a number of enterprises. N.P. Simochatov, leader of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Central Committee of the Power Station and Electrical Engineering Industry Workers Trade Union, replies to the questions of TRUD correspondent M. Demichev.

[Question] First of all, how do you evaluate the program of the Soviet delegation's stay in the United States?

[Answer] It was very strenous and, in my view, very interesting. In 9 days we visited New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Erie. Incidentally, our stay in the United States was widely covered in the press. Articles published in the newspapers of Vermont and Pennsylvania and radio and television reports were, on the whole, of an objective and benevolent nature.

We share the opinion of our U.S. colleagues that ties and contacts between Soviet and U.S. trade unions have recently been overcoming the stagnation of many years, to our mutual benefit. This change has come about despite the fact that a certain section of the AFL-CIO leadership headed by George Meany is still opposed to contacts with trade unions in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. And we pay tribute to the persistence of the leadership of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, thanks to which our delegation was finally able to pay a return visit to the United States.

[Question] Does this mean that representatives of that union have already visited the USSR?

[Answer] Yes, we received its delegations in 1972 and 1977.

[Question] What is this labor union like?

[Answer] The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America is one of the militant detachments of organized working people in the United States and Canada, with 140,000 members.

Taking account of the sentiments of ordinary labor union members and in defiance of G. Meany's guidelines, the leaders of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America traditionally advocate the development of cooperation between trade unions in the United States and the USSR. As Albert Fitzgerald, president of the union, declared at a session of the Executive Committee of the electrical workers' labor union in New York, this union has always supported and now supports peace, opposes the arms race and favors the broadening of commercial and economic ties between the United States and the USSR based on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

[Question] How do you evaluate the possibilities and prospects of Soviet-U.S. trade union contacts and relations?

[Answer] I believe I should first mention how we and our U.S. colleagues evaluated them at the time of the delegation's stay in the United States. We agreed that in the interests of peace and detente, in the interests of the working people and the peoples of both countries, Soviet-U.S. trade union cooperation must expand and strengthen in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. However, it must be pointed out that attempts have again recently been made in the United States to limit trade union contacts between our countries.

Our position on this question remains unchanged. We are optimistic about the future of Soviet-U.S. trade union relations. They will strengthen despite all obstacles. During our stay in the United States, we once again invited a delegation of the united workers and enterprise labor union executive committees to visit the Soviet Union.

In this way a direct exchange of workers delegations can begin, within the framework of our sector unions, between collectives of enterprises with related production profiles, that is, an exchange between working people themselves--which is what Soviet trade unions actually strive for. All our invitations were gratefully accepted by the U.S. side. The Soviet workers, united in our trade union, are ready, as before, to give their American comrades a most cordial welcome.

NEW YORK DEMONSTRATION DISRUPTS CARTER APPEARANCE

LD091540Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, ugust 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: A mass demonstration of protest against the policy of the U.S. administration was staged by the citizens of New York. The demonstration was tied to the ceremony of signing by J. Carter of a bill on granting federal assistance to the city of New York. When the President made his appearance on the lawn in front of the New York City Council building, dozens of posters went aloft demanding an immediate release of the Wilmington Ten and other political prisoners in the United States, an end to the nuclear arms race, an end to supporting the dictatorial and racist regimes in Nicaragua, the Republic of South Africa and other countries, and civil rights for ethnic minorities. Despite the attempts on the part of several hundred policemen and Secret Service agents to press the demonstrators away from the place of the official ceremony, their voices were so loud and in unison that sometime overpowered the words of the President.

We use this opportunity to demonstrate to the President that the American people does not approve many aspects of the policy pursued by the White House. This, among others, is true with regard to the hypocritical statements purporting to "defend" human rights abroad, while systematically and high-handedly violating these same rights at home, one demonstrator holding a "free political prisoners in the U.S." poster, told the TASS correspondent.

Representatives of various social organisations including The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Represssions, Women Strike for Peace, Chile Solidarity Committee and United Black Front for Social Justice spread appeals and leaflets among the demonstrators.

"The American authorities are acting not in the interests of peace, but in the interests of the military-industrial complex," says a leaflet spread by the Mobilisation for Survival organization. Ever more destructive types of weapons are being created such as the cruise missile and the mobile MX missile. The plans to produce and to deploy the neutron bomb are even more dangerous.

CIA STILL RECRUITING SPIES, INFORMERS AT UNIVERSITIES

LD091512Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 9, TASS--The CIA does not intend to give up its practices of recruiting informers and spies at U.S. universities. A statement to this effort was made by CIA Director Admiral Turner in a letter to President of Harvard University D.C. Bok.

The behind-the-scenes activity of CIA agents in one of the most privileged educational establishments in the USA aroused indignation among professors and students, who demanded that an end be put to it in the university campus. Yielding to these demands, Bok addressed a letter to Turner. The president of the university did not dare to ask the "knights of cloak and dagger" to get out of the university. He only requested that the CIA give up its practices of using the already recruited staff members of the education establishment for secretly recruiting new informers and for spying.

The president expressed concern over the fact that the recruiting of CIA agents among foreign students under training in Harvard for spying upon their return home will be detrimental to the reputation of the prestigeous educational establishment.

The CIA chief refused to meet the request. Representative of the CIA D. Peterson explained that his department does not consider itself bound by any provisions regulating the activity of the university or considerations of ethics.

As the newspaper New York TIMES notes, the CIA's impudent answer to Harvard University will have far-reaching consequences for tens of other higher educational establishments in the USA, which have long been used by the Central Intelligence Agency for its "dirty operations". The American "temples of science" are increasingly turning into nests of espionage, thus sharing the plight of the organs of the "free" press and other institutions and organisations, where the CIA tentacles have reached.

The continuing uncontrolled activity of the CIA at the higher educational establishment of the United States is evidence of the real price of the high-sounding statements by the administration and Congress about the intention to "place under control" the unlawful CIA operations, including as regards total spying on the Americans conducted in violation of their civil rights.

CHINA

TASS DISCUSSES PRC LEADERSHIP'S POLICY TOWARD PEASANTS

LD100910Y Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--Almost two years have passed since the time when the present leaders of China advanced the slogan of "putting the village into order", ending the arbitrariness, meted out by the local authorities to the peasants. As shown by recent publications in the Peking press, however, no change for the better has been effected to date in the intricate situation obtaining in the village. Essentially there has been no change in the rightless status of the hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants.

But recently the Peking media called for country-wide application of the experience of work to "ease the burden of peasants" in Hsianghsiang Canton, Hunan Province. After this the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "on Chairman Hua's initiative" endorsed a document of the Party Committee of Shensi Province to remedy the "work-on-order style" at the example of one of the cantons of the province. Both instructions were recommended as having "greatest" importance for mobilizing the labour activity of the peasantry.

Peking's mouthpiece, the newspaper JENMIN JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] a few days ago revealed the crux of the matter. Noting editorially the "bad style of the work of cadres in the village in Shensi Province," it pointed out that this "style" was also inherent in other regions of the country. Laying bare the essence of the matter, the newspaper wrote about frequent instances of man-handling on the part of leading officials, physical and moral baiting of persons objectionable to them, arbitrary fines and other reprisals against the working people of the village. "Ordinary people", the newspaper notes, "seeing a cadre official in the village act as if meeting a tiger: They immediately rush away".

The press also cites specific instances of the "style" of work of the cadres in the village. Thus, for instance, Liu Shu-jun, secretary of the Party Committee of the Hsan Canton, Shensi Province, personally engaged in man-handling. His example was also followed by other party officials ranking lower. The deputy secretary of the Party Committee of the Yanti Commune not only used physical violence against dozens of people in recent years,but also staged beltings in public. Veritable "private jails", where torture was practised, were set up in some villages under the signboard of "militia centers". The victims often perished or committed suicide, got mad or became defective.

It follows from press reports that villagers in China can be fined on any plea--for being late at a meeting or...failing to use birth control. In Hsun Canton alone, the JENMIN JIHPAO reports, between 1974 and 1978 the peasants were fined to the amount of 13,000 yuan, 100,000 chin of grain (one chin is over 0.5 kg) and over 10,000 workday units. But this was not all. Those who were objectionable to the leadership, were deprived of their homes. The houses and caves in which thousands of people are still compelled to live, were demolished. As a result, the newspaper notes, 569 families are factually still shelterless, and many families are compelled to live in unfit or overcrowded buildings. Notwithstanding these scandalous facts, the "cadres" guilty of arbitrariness against the peasants, as follows from the press, have factually not suffered the punishment they deserved. Those leaders of Hsun Canton mentioned above, got away with light reprimands. Others were advised to remember the "Memorandum of Three Points and Eight Rules for Party and Administrative Officials" which consists of general phrases. Neither did the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China voice principled criticism of the leadership of Shensi Province which, as was said on its own pages,extended their patronage to those guilty of arbitrariness in the village, describing them as "good organizers". This fact is explained here by the circumstance that the province is headed, as pointed out, by Hua Kuo-feng's authorized representative.

TASS CITES ALBANIAN LETTER ON PRC'S 'ANTISOCIALIST' ACTS

LD091738Y Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug, TASS--The letter from the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and the Albanian Council of Ministers to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the PRC State Council in connection with the cessation of Chinese aid to Albania and the withdrawal of Chinese specialists--published in ZERI I POPULLIT on 29 July--reveals the real state of affairs of Peking's antisocialist actions in the Balkans, which are deeply hostile to the interests of the peoples of this region.

In 1968, the letter states, the Chinese leaders proposed, under the pretext that Albania "would never be in a position to defend itself from foreign aggression with its own forces," that Albania "conclude a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania" and "pursue tactics of partisan warfare." Albania, the letter notes, "rejected this anti-Albanian and counter-revolutionary proposal" by the Chinese leadership.

However, in 1975 the Chinese leaders, using the presence of an Albanian delegation in Peking again tried to impose on Albania the idea of a "military alliance" with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Romania, with its final aim being "to turn the Balkans into a powderkeg."

The letter stresses that "even now the Chinese leadership is very assiduously interfering in Balkan affairs, spoiling the game [putat karty] and stirring up war in this very delicate region of Europe."

POMICHENKO-LED DELEGATION COMPLETES BULGARIAN VISIT

LD091333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty relations between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K. Ye. Pomichenko, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, visited Bulgaria 31 July through 7 August and acquainted itself with the experience of party leadership of the organization of trade and public catering in Bulgaria. The delegation was received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

CORRECTIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV, CEAUSESCU MEETING

The following additions and corrections to the article entitled "More on Crimean Meeting Between Brezhnev, Ceausescu," published on page D 1 of the 9 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, are provided from a repeat of the item by Moscow in Romanian to Romania at 1600 GMT on 9 August, which attributed the item to Vladimir Ilin:

page D 1, paragraph four, line seven should read ...bilateral economic links in accordance with the long-term cooperation programs... clearing queried words.

page D 1, paragraph six, line five should read ...other socialist countries, such as the noise regarding... supplying indistinct words.

page D 1, paragraph six, line six should read ...alleged Soviet threat. To the accompaniment of such wicked... providing indistinct words.

page D 1, paragraph six, lines eight and nine should read ...all-European conference referring to the complementing of political detente with military detente and regarding the reduction of armed confrontation and the mutual contribution to complete disarmament. After the May... providing indistinct words, correcting wording, punctuation, and unquerying word.

page D 1, paragraph six, lines eleven and twelve should read ...military formations which could be brought to Europe and... correcting queried words.

page D 1, paragraph one, lines four and five should read ...increased action toward cohesion acquires increased importance... clearing queried word.

TASS NOTES APPOINTMENT OF NEW PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

LD092204Y Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, August 9 TASS--Portugal's President General Ramalho Eanes today appointed Alfredo Nobre da Costa as the country's new prime minister. Alfredo Nobre da Costa held earlier the post of the minister of industry and technology. The new prime minister does not belong to any political party.

CATHOLIC DELEGATION LEAVES USSR TO ATTEND POPE'S FUNERAL

LD091244Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 August--A TASS correspondent has learned that delegations of Catholic clergy have left the USSR to attend the funeral of Pope Paul VI. The following have flown to Rome: Bishop Doctor Yuozas Matulaytis-Labuskas; Bishop Doctor Ramualdas Krikshchyunas; Ionas Zhemaytis, a priest from Lithuania; Bishop Valerian Zondaks; Izidor Upeniekes, a priest from Latvia; and Statis Mazheyka, father superior of the Moscow Church of St Lyudovik.

Patriarch Pimen Holds Requiem

LD091736Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--A service for the repose of the soul of Pope Paul the Sixth was conducted today by Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen. The Requiem was served in the patriarchate's cathedral. Taking part in it were members of the synod--Metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia Aleksiy, Metropolitan Krutitskiy and Kolomenskiy Juvenal, many bishops and representatives of the Moscow clergy. A choir of students of Moscow Eclesiastical schools sang during the requiem.

In his speech about the deceased Pope Paul the Sixth, Patriarch Pimen recalled his lofty spiritual traits, spoke about his work that promoted, specifically, the establishment of "brotherly nature of relations between the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches."

Patriarch Pimen described as a great merit of the deceased Pople Paul the Sixth "his service to the establishment of peace and justice in relations among nations." It was pointed out in the speech that "throughout the period he was in office Pople Paul was constantly turning to questions on which mankind's present and future depends, the questions of war and peace."

Patriarch Pimen pointed out that Pope Paul the Sixth had made a call for durable, just and universal peace to the United Nations General Assembly during a visit to its headquarters in New York, spoke about the Pope's contribution to the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The world heard the pope's calls for peace in Vietnam, for peace in the Middle East, for peace in all areas where bloodshed took place," Patriarch Pimen said.

The Moscow Patriarchate sent a delegation to the funeral of Pope Paul the Sixth. The delegation is led by Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod Nikodim.

MAGAZINE REPORTS PRC ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN CANADA

LD091304Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

["Canadian Huachiao at the Service of Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ottawa, August 9, TASS--The Canadian LEGION magazine published a story on China's espionage activity in Canada. It says that spies from the PRC began operating immediately after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Peking. The first PRC ambassador to Canada, the magazine notes, was head of a Chinese spy ring. The Chinese agents in Canada do not stint money trying to buy secrets in the field of military electronics. They are acting in close cooperation with ethnic Chinese, Huachiao, in Canada, who work at universities, private laboratories and some government institutions. The Chinese secret service is believed to use often the services of gangster bands formed of Huachiao and having their bases in the so-called "Chinatowns", Chinese residential neighbourhoods in a number of Canadian cities, the magazine notes.

PREMIER, CP LEADER ON ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD091553Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Vigilance is Necessary"]

[Text] Rome, 6 August--A comparative lull has set in Italy's political life. Parliament has been dissolved for the summer recess. Summing up the results of the country's political and economic development in an Italian television interview, Council of Ministers Chairman G. Andreotti dwelled on some issues of the government's activity in the first half of the year.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers called the political situation "quite serious" and called for the continuation of cooperation among the state's political forces. He gave a negative reply to a question about the possibility of holding early parliamentary elections. Touching on the investigation into the kidnaping and murder of A. Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party National Council, G. Andreotti acknowledged the existence of a "certain logic" in the fact that this crime was committed at a time when Parliament was preparing to vote for the formation of a new parliamentary majority with the participation of the Communist Party [PCI] in the country.

Turning to the economic situation, G.Andreotti pointed in particular to the need to make efforts to restrain the growth of inflation, reduce the growing cost of production and increase capital investments.

In an interview today with the newspaper PAESE SERA PCI Directorate member U. Pecchioli points to the positive role of the parliamentary majority created in May this year with PCI participation. U. Pecchioli recalled that for about 10 years now Italy has been in the sights of those forces which are seeking to destabilize the situation. In May and June this year alone, he reported, about 200 bombs were exploded and over 100 provocative attacks were made in the country, and 3 people were killed and 27 wounded as a result of criminal undertakings. This attests that the development of the country's situation and the communists' participation is not to the reactionary forces' liking.

U. Pecchioli pointed to the need for vigilance and the mobilization of the ranks of the democratic forces in the interest of overcoming the continuing crisis and resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of reaction.

DEVELOPING SOVIET-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS VIEWED

LD091133Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by L. Kolosov: "Trade Serves Peace and Detente"--quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] A. Bisaglia, Italian minister of state participations, who visited the Soviet Union in June, said that "relations between state sector enterprises and Soviet foreign trade organizations are developing splendidly. Major companies like ENI, Finsider and Finmeccanica are cooperating particularly successfully with the USSR. The current president of ENI, P. Sette, stressed that "the broadening and improvement of trade, scientific and technical ties bring the Italian and Soviet peoples closer together, help them to know each other better and make a real contribution to the cause of strengthening peace." "We are optimistic about the prospects of our economic cooperation, E. Rocchi, general secretary of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said. "We believe that this cooperation is mutually advantageous and that it contributes to the improvement of relations between the two countries' peoples." "The Soviet Union," the major bourgeois paper IL TEMPO wrote, "is one of Italy's important trading partners and there is every possibility that its role as a partner will grow even more."

Considerable experience has already been accumulated in the relations between our countries. Very important documents have been signed and are being put into effect. They represent a sound basis for further strengthening Soviet-Italian relations.

When Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked at the 25th CPSU Congress about the need to continue developing relations of long-term mutually advantageous cooperation with capitalist states he was referring to mutual relations between our countries.

Friendly relations with Italy are an objective reality today--a reality which is reflected in the development of foreign trade, scientific and technical cooperation, tourism and cultural exchange. Of course, there are also people in Italy who oppose the process of the further development of our relations. Some journalists, and not only journalists, are quite prepared, for example, to speculate on alleged "human rights" violations in the Soviet Union. This is not random speculation; its purpose is to sow anew the seeds of distrust between peoples. The response to the scribblers' vain attempts came from Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. Addressing a plenum of the PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission, he said that it is necessary to spurn all attempts to use certain events in the socialist countries in order to appeal for the organization of crusades aimed at taking us back to the cold war days and reversing the detente process.

Precisely because the cold war period has passed and nobody in Italy is likely to want to return to the days when it was possible to enforce "(Bettla Law)." We believe this because Italians have commonsense.

TASS REPORTS ON USSR VISIT OF ITALIAN CP DELEGATION

LD100226Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1912 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--From 28 July to 9 August, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU a delegation of secretaries of a section of the Italian Communist Party, led by A. Cavino, was in the Soviet Union.

During their stay in the USSR, the Italian communists visited Moscow, Kiev and Kishinev. They were received in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, and the Kiev Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party. The members of the delegation visited industrial enterprises, collective farms, scientific-production associations, and became acquainted with the work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the conditions of the Soviet people's life, labor and rest days.

The Italian comrades warmly reacted to the hospitality shown them, evaluated highly the achievements in the sphere of social and economic development of the USSR, and noted the CPSU's concern for the improvement in the well-being and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

The Italian Communist Party delegation particularly noted the leading role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for detente, disarmament, security, cooperation and strengthening of friendship amongst peoples, and declared the solidarity of Italian communists in this struggle, which asserts the chief right of mankind, the right to live in conditions of peace, freedom and social progress.

BRITISH TU CENTRE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD091734Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9 TASS--A delegation of the British Trade Union Centre for Workers' Education headed by Josef Winter, the centre's secretary, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation Central Council of the USSR trade unions. The delegation, numbering 100 people, includes machine-builders, miners, education workers and representatives of other professions. The guests began their acquaintance with the Soviet Union with a visit to the Central Council of the USSR trade unions. The Central Council unites over 120 million people.

Petr Pimenov, the council's secretary, told the guests about the basic directions of the activities of Soviet trade unions. The trade unions exercise control over the implementation of legislature on labour, education and health protection, and deal with other important questions of the life of the working people. He said, among others, that in the last seven years over 55 million flats have been built in the USSR and handed over to the working people free of charge. The families pay every month only about three percent of their budget for these flats. The trade unions also manage the social insurance funds whose budget this year is over 30,000 million roubles. They use the money to organize rest and treatment for the working people in sanatoriums and spas as well as numerous health resorts, boarding houses and tourists camps. Petr Pimenov said that the USSR trade unions maintain permanent contacts with trade unions centres and workers' associations of 130 countries.

FRG'S SCHMIDT WRITES ON NEED FOR DETENTE, PEACE

LD081341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Bonn, 5 August TASS--In the foreword to a government report for 1977 published here FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt pointed out the great importance of the policy of detente and international cooperation. "Peace," he writes, "remains the main condition of our existence, the main factor on which policy in any sphere must be oriented. We shall continue to make our contribution to strengthening peace as well as furthering the development of international cooperation and the relaxation of tension." The chancellor expressed satisfaction at the development of the FRG's relations with European socialist states.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COVERAGE OF VANCE MIDEAST VISIT

PRAVDA Report

LD091031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Quest for a Way Out of the Impasse: C. Vance's Near East Trip"]

[Excerpt] New York, 7 August--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, who is on a trip to the Near East, has held talks with the Israeli leaders in Jerusalem. According to press reports, during these meetings the two sides reviewed possible ways of reviving the deadlocked separate talks between Egypt and Israel. C. Vance will discuss the same questions today with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria.

Characterizing the atmosphere of the talks in Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Begin declared that this latest meeting with C. Vance was the "best" of those which took place during the American secretary of state's previous visits to the Near East. [sentence as published] Without concealing his satisfaction, the head of the Israeli Government added that during the talks the American side did not demand that Israel change its positions on the questions of a Near East settlement.

In his next speech on Israeli Radio, Begin stressed that further talks with Egypt are impossible if As-Sadat insists on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories as a condition of their continuation.

Soltan Commentary

LD100016Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Correspondent Yuriy Soltan report from Washington]

[Text] The truth--that Israel and Egypt are far from being equal partners with the United States and that all the talks and the serious disagreements which have allegedly appeared between Tel Aviv and Washington are nothing but a smokescreen--has again been confirmed. Vance's trip to the Near East has shown that, in pursuing its efforts to draw the Arab states into its own orbit of influence, the United States, as before, is relying mainly on Israel. Tel Aviv's position on a settlement of the Near East problem has recently become even more rigid and implacable. Tel Aviv says "No" to the return of all seized Arab territories, in which over 90 Israeli military settlements have already been created. Tel Aviv says "No" to a Palestinian state and to the recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Tel Aviv does not even want to hear about a just solution to the problem of Jerusalem.

But the United States plans to allocate to Israel next year $1 billion worth of arms, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is assuring Begin of the unchanging nature of the White House's intention to strengthen American-Israeli relations. It was not by chance that Prime Minister Begin expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his latest meeting with Vance.

The U.S. secretary of state adopted a different tone in Cairo. President as-Sadat--who has already made many concessions which have seriously damaged the cause of the Arab peoples' independence--has displayed this year, in Washington's opinion, obstinacy.

Fearing complete isolation in the Arab world, As-Sadat broke off talks with Israel in the hope of getting at least something out of Tel Aviv. This step by As-Sadat evoked dissatisfaction both in Congress and in the White House. Cyprus Vance set off for the Near East with the task of putting pressure on As-Sadat, which he has done. However, he has not yet managed to achieve any tangible results.

Commenting on the results of the present visit by Cyrus Vance to Israel and Egypt, local observers are saying that, in the question of a Near East settlement, as in many other questions of foreign policy, President Carter's administration is demonstrating its helplessness and shortsightedness.

Kosovan Commentary

LD092302Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan]

[Text] Washington--U.S. Secretary of State Vance' latest visit to Israel and Egypt has ended. Evaluating the results of Vance's most recent trip to the Near East, most political observers conclude that the United States is working to obtain As-Sadat's agreement to Israeli conditions for a separate deal. This is indicated in the White House announcement of a meeting between U.S. President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat scheduled for 5 September at Camp David. News agencies note that the meeting is a new attempt to settle the Near East problem on the basis of U.S. ideas.

I would like to stress that the U.S. peace game in the Near East has nothing to do with a genuine and just settlement of the Near East conflict. This is impossible without the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

CAMP DAVID MEETING EVOKES FURTHER REACTION

Zlatorunskiy Commentary

LD091512Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "On the Occasion of the Conclusion of Vance's Middle East Tour]

[Text] The Middle East tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has ended. Spokesmen for the White House, Begin and As-Sadat, have made official declarations summing up the results of Vance's mission. These declarations have prompted us to draw a few conclusions.

But before discussing the results of the trip, it is relevant to recall the goals put forward by the U.S. secretary of state when he left for the Middle East: According to the recommendation made to Vance by the U.S. Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, his mission was designed principally to prevent the failure of President as-Sadat's peace initiative. In other words, he sought to revive the policy of a reparate surrender by the Egyptian president in spite of the fact that this is at variance with the interests of the Arab countries and that this makes it more difficult to secure a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

It is also known that after the failure of the tripartite talks in Britain's Leeds Castle, following Cairo's decision to ask the Israeli military delegation to return home, and after the temporary halt in the Egyptian-Israeli meeting, the Western press--relevantly and irrevelantly--began to talk about a deadlock. The press, thus, seemed to stress that during his mission to the Middle East Vance would have to overcome many obstacles. The secretary of state, however, has not met with any significant difficulties or obstacles.

Menahem Begin has expressed deep satisfaction with the talks he held with Vance. In his declaration he stressed that he agreed to the U.S. secretary of state's idea of holding another high-level meeting in the United States on 5 September. The Israeli prime minister, however, emphasized that the Israeli conditions for concluding a bilateral deal with Egypt remained unchanged and that Vance never put any pressure on Israel to force it into a more flexible line.

As-Sadat, for his part, was quick to say yes to a tripartite meeting, putting forward, as Vance said during his press conference, just one single condition: that Washington assume a more active role in the meeting. So, the myth of Cairo's new intransigent line has faded away, just like a morning mist. As far as As-Sadat is concerned, the agreement to meet again with Begin, who has reaffirmed that Tel Aviv's Middle East policy remains unchanged, is simply nothing other than a fresh concession, a fresh capitulation before U.S.-Israeli pressure.

Commenting on the results of Vance's visit, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH said that As-Sadat, this time, was really cornered and that there was no escape for him and there was no other option for him than to accept the conditions that Israel will put forward with the support of the United States.

Here, a question should be answered: What impact will the results of Vance's tour and the agreement to hold another tripartite meeting in the United States have on the fate of the Arabs and on the situation in the Middle East as a whole?

The Arabs cannot expect miracles from this meeting. As a matter of fact, the meeting with As-Sadat, planned for 5 September, may mean just one thing: a reexamination of the well-known UN Security Council resolutions that call for the withdrawal of the aggressor from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. As announced, the main topic of the talks during this meeting will always be the so-called Israeli proposals, which are based on territorial claims and not on the liberation of occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli proposals categorically reject a recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to set up of their own independent state. Not only this, but the fresh impulse given to the separate surrender policies means a new procrastination over a settlement of the Middle East question. As has been shown by experience, such a procrastination heralds more imperialist American and Zionist moves in the Middle East.

The inability to settle the problem of the area has so far led to a very tense situation in Lebanon, to the strengthening of reaction and to more sabotage against progressive Arab regimes. The procrastination over a Middle East settlement is also designed to divide the ranks of the Palestinian resistance, with a view to liquidating it.

The Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH recently wrote that U.S. imperialism has increased its activity largely to reinforce its influence in the Arab countries. Israeli expansionists are also actively procrastinating over a settlement to the problem: Not only are they increasingly making daily territorial claims on the Arabs, but they are stepping up their colonization of the occupied Arab territories and are setting up positions there for use in their expected future aggression.

It is not difficult to assume that this new round of procrastination will be used in this direction as well. In such circumstances, the results of Vance's Middle East visit can only give rise to caution on the part of the Arabs and all those who cherish the cause of peace. These results call for more vigilance toward more U.S. imperialist, Zionist and reactionary provocations.

Sergey Losev Review

LD100116Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows Radio Moscow news analyst Sergey Losev discussed the Middle East tour of United States State Secretary Cyrus Vance:

The tour has brought only one result which can be called concrete only with great difficulty. This is the agreement to hold a tripartite meeting at Camp David on 5 September involving President Carter, the Israeli prime minister, Begin, and President as-Sadat of Egypt. It is indicative that when he announced this agreement a White House spokesman found it necessary to warn correspondents in advance that they should entertain no illusions on this core. The Camp David conference cannot bring about a Middle East settlement. The President hopes, the spokesman added, that the meeting will encourage Egypt and Israel to resume direct talks.

It is well known that the policy of separate deals, which was started with President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, has reached a profound deadlock. Despite the unprincipled and far-reaching concessions As-Sadat has made, the Begin government has taken an uncompromising position on the two key problems of a Middle East settlement: It has refused categorically to withdraw Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and refused to agree to the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state. Begin has stressed repeatedly that the 100 Jewish paramilitary settlements created on the occupied lands of the West Bank of the Jordan, on the Sinai Peninsula and on the Golan Heights will be maintained at all costs.

There is no information to show that any substantial changes took place in the Israeli position at the last talks with Cyrus Vance. More than that, speaking to journalists during a tour of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Israeli minister of agriculture, Sharon, who is responsible for the implementation of the program of colonization of the occupied Arab lands, said this frankly: Egypt must realize that it will wait in vain for any concessions from Israel. The Israeli minister called for the creation of more Israeli paramilitary settlements on the occupied Arab lands. And Begin himself, though he was lavish with praise for what he called Carter's bold initiative to convene the tripartite conference, stressed that the Israeli Government position remains unchanged.

Now there is a pertinent question: What is the sense of holding the Camp David meeting in this case? The Egyptian leadership pins all hopes now on that the United States, by putting pressure on Israel, will have Begin removed from the post of prime minister or will make its own proposals to soften the Israeli position. The inconsistency of these calculations is obvious. Apart from agreement on the main issues of policy with regard to the Arab states there are naturally some frictions between the American Government and the Begin regime. The Begin grouping is apparently not inclined to regard Israel as simply a weapon of American policy and claims to be the only privileged American partner in the Middle East.

Leaders of the present Israeli Government have made it clear on many occasions that they are interested in reducing the role of the United States to organizing the process of bilateral talks with some Arab countries and in forcing the Carter administration not to assume the role of the umpire between Israel and the Arabs. After the United States itself has actually torpedoed the resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, American diplomacy has had nothing left to do, as a matter of fact, but to follow in the mainstream of the Israeli policy. Of course, the United States has big levers of pressure on Israel, whose dependence on the American military and economic aid has increased particularly since the October war in 1973. At the moment, Israel accounts for one-third of all foreign aid by the United States. Nevertheless, the Carter administration has made repeated assurances during the past year that it will in no case resort to pressure on Israel.

The likelihood of such pressure has become minimal during the year of mid-term elections when the influence of the Zionist lobby forced the President to display especially and sometimes in a form even humiliating for the White House the common American and Israeli positions on issues of a Middle East settlement.

Some political observers both in Western Europe and in the United States believe that by organizing this meeting Jimmy Carter puts his prestige at stake. The tripartite meeting should apparently create the impression that there is still some chance left for the policy of separate deals. It should try to continue to sabotage the Geneva conference and to save As-Sadat's initiative at any cost. Washington would like to preserve the possibility of establishing a Pax Americana in the Middle East. This game with a peace settlement has nothing to do with a genuine and fair settlement of the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement is only possible with participation of all the interested sides on the basis of full recovery of the occupied lands, a fair solution of the Palestinian problem and recognition for all the states in the region including the state of Israel of the right to independent existence and development.

Further Reaction Noted

LD091426Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 August--It has been officially announced in Alexandria and Tel Aviv that Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin have accepted an invitation from U.S. President J. Carter to come to his country residence at Camp David at the beginning of September to take part in another round of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

A highly placed U.S. representative in Alexandria, which U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has visited, stated that the Egyptian and Israeli leaders agreed to continue the talks without even consulting their governments. We did not think that As-Sadat and Begin would decide so quickly, the spokesman added.

The Western news agencies note that As-Sadat has agreed to the meeting with Begin, even though only 9 days ago he stated that there would be no direct talks with Israel until Israel agreed to return the West Bank of the Jordan to the Arabs.

It is quite obvious that Washington will again try to "persuade" Egypt to sign a peace agreement with Israel based on conditions dictated by Tel Aviv. American officials, the Washington POST writes in this connection, have always said that in private conversations As-Sadat has shown much more "flexibility" on the question of conditions for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement than in public speeches.

As for Begin, at a press conference yesterday he again stressed several times that Israel's position remains unchanged. This position amounts to a categorical refusal to liberate all the occupied Arab territories or to agree to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Criticizing the Near East policy of the United States, which is "encouraging Israel's annexationist goals and deepening the split in the Arab world," L'HUMANITE writes that the Camp David meeting will in fact be "a new step on the way to a 'settlement' of the Near East problem according to the Americans' recipe."

Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam has sharply condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory course toward concluding a separate deal with Israel. Speaking in the Lebanese town of Ihdin, he stressed that the Egyptian president's policy runs counter to Arab interests and harms the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

A PLO official representative in Beirut confirmed the principled stand of the PLO toward an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal when he said that the forthcoming trilateral meeting in the United States will serve the selfish aims of Israel, which is striving in every way to procrastinate. The Israeli and American sides, he said, will try at the meeting to wring from As-Sadat new concessions favorable to Tel Aviv--concessions which will further harm Arab solidarity and increase tension in the region.

IZVESTIYA: AS-SADAT 'HELPLESS' BEFORE ISRAEL

LD091119Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Kapralov commentary: "Unsuccessful Haggling"]

[Text] "The Peace Initiative Is Dead;" "From Impasse to Impasse," "Dialog of the Deaf"--these are the headlines given by the foreign press to articles on the state of affairs in the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

Having been convinced of the futility of attempts to soften Tel Aviv's tough stance, As-Sadat has begun haggling, so to speak, with Israel: He has asked for the city of Al-'Arish in the Sinai Peninsula and Mount Sinai to be returned to him in exchange for the new concessions contained in the latest version of the capitulatory Egyptian plan which was discussed at a conference of the Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. foreign ministers at Britain's Leeds Castle.

In commencing his haggling, As-Sadat reckoned that, if successful, he would, at least, be able somehow to justify his capitulation to the aggressor in the eyes of the Egyptian people. However, as was only to be expected, the Israeli Cabinet decisively rejected As-Sadat's request and Begin further reinforced the Israeli "No" with this admonition: "No one can get anything just like that, for nothing."

Furthermore, on seeing the helplessness of Cairo, which has weakened the Arab front of struggle against the aggressor by entering into separate talks with Israel, the Israeli authorities have drawn up a new plan to "assimilate" the Sinai Peninsula.

As the Cairo weekly AKHIR SA'AH reports, the plan provides for the construction of 30 new militarized settlements in an area that extends from Yamit in the northern part of the Sinai Peninsula to the Israeli port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba.

The fact that reports of this secret Israeli plan have filtered into the press suggests that the leak was not accidental. In this way Tel Aviv apparently intends to bring additional psychological influence to bear on As-Sadat on the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Vance's visit to the Near East. At the same time, the facts noted above provide fresh confirmation of the expansionist aspirations of Israel's ruling circles, which certainly do not intend to return to the Arabs the lands taken from them.

The situation in Lebanon has been sharply exacerbated in the last few days. Rightwing Christian military formations are preventing Lebanese Army subunits from fulfilling the mission entrusted to them of normalizing the situation in the south of the country. Grossly interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, Tel Aviv is giving the rightists overt support by supplying them with weapons and ammunition.

As-Sadat's capitulatory policy is merely increasing the Tel Aviv warrior's brazen confidence in their own impunity and is having a pernicious effect on the Arab peoples' struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

ISRAELI ILLS SAID DUE TO WORSHIP OF 'GOD OF WAR'

ID091330Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 9, TASS--The aggressive foreign policy course pursued by Begin's ultra-rightwing government has further exacerbated the chronic ills of today's Israeli society, driving it even further into the blind alley of a socio-economic crisis.

An analysis of the basic indicators characterizing Israel's economy confirms its lamentable plight. The deficit of the balance of payments by the end of last year had amounted to nearly 3,000 million dollars; even the generous support on the part of the United States and the international Zionist organisations was not enough to close the enormous gap in the state budget. Inflation's rates run as high as 40 percent. Israel's foreign indebtedness, according to newspaper AL-AKHBAR, at the beginning of April was estimated at 11,000 million dollars, i.e., being actually equal to Israel's state budget.

The Israeli leaders' unbridled worship of the god of war causing them to spend daily no less than one quarter of all the budget appropriations on military purposes results in fabulous profits for representatives of local and foreign capital as well as for the Zionist leader. At the same time, the material standards of the overwhelming majority of the country's population continue to decline because of the uncontrolled price growth.

'ARAFAT VOWS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE UNTIL VICTORY

LD092316Y Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 9, TASS--Despite the offensive of imperialist forces, we are determined to continue the struggle till we win completely, said Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat. He spoke at a meeting in tribute to the memory of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation who were killed in Paris on August 3. The enemies of the Palestine revolution were unable and will never be able to split the unity of our rank, Yasir 'Arafat stressed. We are ready to oppose any plots of reaction.

WAFA REPORTS INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN ISRAEL, S. AFRICA

LD051130Y Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 5, TASS--According to WAFA, the Palestinian information agency, in the four months of this year Israel's exports to the Republic of South Africa increased by 30 percent as compared to the same period of last year. South African exports to Israel have also increased significantly in the same period. Last year, the total volume of trade between the economic systems of Zionism and apartheid amounted to 100 million dollars. The figure, the agency specifies, is incomplete since it does not cover the trade in arms and diamonds. The latter are imported by Israel for processing to be re-exported back to the Republic of South Africa.

MOSCOW ASSAILS PRC'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD092300Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Abd As-Salam Jallud, one of the leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, made some critical remarks during his visit to the People's Republic of China on Peking's policy toward the Middle East. In doing so, he noted the fact that the leaders of Peking and their propaganda organs have been attempting the impossible by affirming in words their friendship with the Arab peoples and their support for the Arabs' just struggle against the aggressive colonialist policy of imperialism and Zionism.

However, Peking does no more than make such verbal statements. It is natural for Jallud to say that Chinese-Arab relations should be moved onto a more effective and practical level. The Libyan leader also expressed deep sorrow for China's support of the treason of the Egyptian president, which is rejected by the whole Arab nation.

It must be said that Peking's policy in the Middle East has on many occasions been justly criticized by officials and progressive newspapers in all Arab countries, constantly pointing to the gap between Peking's words and deeds. For instance. instead of supporting the revolutionaries of Oman who are waging an armed struggle for the liberation of their people, Peking has close relations with the agent regime of Sultan Qabus and is happy with the presence of foreign forces in Oman. And instead of making efforts to help the Arabs eliminate imperialist military bases in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, Peking calls for an increased imperialist military presence there and the creation of military and political blocs and alliances under the auspices of the United States. There are many examples which clarify Peking's actual policy toward the Arab peoples, and this is not the image projecteed by its propaganda organs.

SHAH BROADCASTS PROVISIONS FOR 'LIBERALIZATION'

LD100916Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 9, TASS--On the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Iranian Constitution, the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, made a broadcast and televised statement, setting forth the principal provisions of his earlier proclaimed course of liberalizing the country. Apparently, in the light of the oppositionary outbreaks which occurred in the country, he stated that the Iranians would be granted the same political freedoms as those existing in the democratic countries of Europe. Thus, freedom of speech, press and assembly will be permitted in Iran within the frameworks laid down by the law.

However, he noted, all the demonstrations must be held with preliminary permission of the authorities and must be peaceful. He said that the road to genuine democracy was not easy and it was necessary, first and foremost, to draw up a corresponding legislation.

The shah's statement devoted considerable attention to the question of limits to the freedoms proclaimed in Iran. He stressed that instigation and violence would be suppressed, that persons, guilty of disorders, would be persecuted.

The shah stated that the unshakable foundation of the country's life was adherence to Islam, that he himself was a faithful Moslem.

ALGERIAN OFFICIAL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON USSR VISIT

LD100740Y Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--The visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria is taking place within the framework of traditional ties of friendship and mutual respect between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the USSR, Rabih Bitat, the leader of the delegation, said at a press conference here. I was asked to hand a personal message from President Houari Boumedienne, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting and talk the delegates have had during our visit have given us a chance to have a wide-ranging, friendly and fruitful exchange of opinions on problems of interest to us.

During its hard-fought struggle against colonialism Algeria could duly appreciate the active solidarity of the Soviet Union, said Rabih Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly of the PDRA. Thanks to the efforts of the parties and governments of the two countries and to the mutual satisfaction of their peoples, Algeria and the USSR are expanding their traditional, diverse and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

The situation in the Middle East continues to pose a danger to peace and international security because of Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, Rabih Bitat said.

The defeatist initiative of As-Sadat's regime and his stubborn attempts to conclude a separate deal with Israel only meet the designs of imperialism in the region and contradict the interests of the Arab peoples. The situation in the Middle East and in Africa gives added urgency to the need for further strengthening the unity of the progressive countries and forces. In this connection Algeria highly assesses the role and actions of the Soviet Union aimed at counteracting attempts by reaction and imperialism to impose a neocolonialist order and to weaken the struggle of the peoples for national liberation.

TASS: ZIMBABWE FIGHTERS REJECT SMITH MANEUVER

LD101040Y Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 10, TASS--The Zimbabwe freedom fighters are absolutely rejecting the fresh political manoeuvre by the Smith regime, which announced the lifting of all racial restrictions in the use of cafes, restaurants, hotels, swimming pools, theatres and cinemas. This move, member of the Patriotic Front leadership Silundika said, is aimed at diverting the Zimbabwe people from the armed struggle for genuine freedom and independence.

The so-called "elimination of racial discrimination," a decision on which was taken by the Executive Council of the "transitional government" including the head of the Rhodesian racialists Smith and three African puppet figures has not involved the main fields of life. There will be no changes in the field of health protection, education and use of land, i.e., the important spheres of life in which the Africans are most acutely experiencing discrimination.

The representation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in Maputo evaluated this propaganda trick of the Smith clique as a "disgraceful farce" directed at misleading world public. Speculation of this kind, says the statement by the Front, rings as a sacrilege from those who stage daily massacres of the peaceful population of Zimbabwe. The Patriotic Front is waging a struggle for turning over all political and economic power to genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people, and not that the Africans be given the right to live on equal terms with white people in hotels or dine in restaurants. We will carry on the armed struggle until the Zimbabwe people becomes full master of its country.

Dolgov Commentary

LD092240Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] News agencies report that the Executive Council in Rhodesia has decided to lift the segregation bans at hotels, bars, restaurants, cinemas and theaters. Commentary is by our observer, Andrey Dolgov, and this is what he writes:

These decisions by the Smith regime are nothing else but a domestic measure because the nature of the racist order is left intact. Racial discrimination will remain in the most vital areas of life--in the health services, education and housing.

The humilitating decision by the Smith government is, in fact, a confirmation of the racist government's intention to go on with the oppression of the Zimbabwe Africans. It also confirms the (?fictitious) position of the African participants in what is known as the internal settlement. Its African members have lately been publicizing their firm intention to (?win) legislation that would ban racial discrimination. Bishop Muzorewa for one has declared that he has come back from a tour of Britain and the United States filled with determination to work towards an immediate abolition of racial discrimination.

The answer of the Smith government is prompt indeed. The law on land, introducing segregation in residential areas, will remain in force. As before Africans will not be allowed to reside in the regions allocated for whites and buy the land there to build homes of their own. They will not be allowed to visit hospitals for whites and attend schools where their white (?age-mates) study.

These are the grim results of the 5-month long internal settlement which Ian Smith and his associates are trying to pass for progress towards African majority rule. In reality ever since the shameful internal settlement deal was struck in March this year the country has not moved an inch further towards the equality for the Africans and a genuine freedom for the Zimbabwe people. The cosmetic patches that the Smith government is putting on the [word indistinct] racist order will hardly mislead anyone.

VLADIMIROV CRITICIZES U.S., U.K. PLANS FOR RHODESIA

LD082344Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[From review of IZVESTIYA: "Comment on Rhodesia"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA's international commentary today deals with the situation in southern Africa. Nikolay Vladimirov writes that as time goes by it becomes increasingly evident that the so-called internal settlement agreement in Rhodesia--signed last March by Ian Smith, the head of the racist regime, and the three African collaborators--is yet another maneuver of the white minority designed to preserve its domination.

Under a cloak of hypocritical talk about their wish to restore peace in southern Africa, Washington and London are trying to gather all the participants in the conflict around one table and impose on them a solution which has nothing in common with the interests of the people of Zimbabwe. Imperialism is attempting to halt the national liberation movement and prevent deep social and economic changes from taking place in Africa and is seeking to renew the conflict in the area.

Such a plot can only be foiled by uniting the African countries and consolidating their alliance with all progressive forces.

[The Nikolay Vladimirov commentary cited in the above item was not carried in either the 8 or 9 August morning editions of IZVESTIYA received by FBIS.]

U.S., UK REPORTEDLY PLANNING 'AID' FOR WHITES

LD091302Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 9, TASS--A spokesman for the U.S. State Department refused on Tuesday to comment on press reports to the effect that the United States and Britain are drawing up plans for giving "aid" to Rhodesia's white population in case of fall of the racialist Smith regime. He only denied that the USA and Britain were drawing up these plans jointly.

As a correspondent of the newspaper NEW TIMES reported from London, apart from the United States and Britain, taking part in the planned operations in Rhodesia will be also South African military.

Observers noted in this connection that under the guise of a "rescue operation" plans are, as a matter of fact, being hatched for armed intervention by the Western powers should the Smith regime fall as a result of the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people. It is recalled here that the armed interference of the NATO powers in Zaire, whose main initiator was the United States, was also launched under the pretext of rescuing the European population of Zaire's Shaba Province. French and Belgian troops were sent to Zaire, for which the U.S. Armed Forces supplied transport facilities and material.

MOSCOW RADIO NOTES EGYPTIAN, PRC AID TO SOMALIA

LD082022Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Egypt's Defense Minister 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, has arrived for a visit in Somalia. Naturally, neither he nor the Somali authorities say anything about the true aims of the visit. Nor did the head of the Chinese delegation Chen Mu-hua, deputy prime minister of the State Council, say anything about the aims of her visit to Somalia. Many observers, however, agree that these successive visits are the first response to calls for help coming from the Somali Republic, now in a difficult economic situation because of the war they unleashed against Ethiopia.

On the other hand, as Somalia, notwithstanding its defeat, has not given up its territorial claims, there is an opinion that world imperialism, China, Egypt and other reactionary Arab regimes are ready to revive Somalia's military potential. One shouldn't forget that when the war broke out on Ethiopian territory China and Egypt were among the first to come to the aid of the aggressor Somalia. Besides other arms, the attacking force was equipped with Chinese and Egyptian weapons. There is every ground to think that the present Chinese and Egyptian visits will be followed by arms shipments to Somalia. This is bound to whip up tension in the Horn of Africa, whose problems independent Africa urges be settled peacefully.

MOSCOW RECALLS SOVIET AID TO SOMALI FISHING INDUSTRY

LD091220Y Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 12 January, 1975, many people gathered to welcome a fishing boat from the Soviet Union, on which that same day the flag of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] was raised. The people of Somalia vividly remember the speech given by Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia, in which he said: This ship, which has arrived from the Soviet Union today, represents a further step in the implementation of the fisheries cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the SDR. This agreement provides for constructive Soviet aid to enlarge Somali's fishing fleet and thus enable it to catch more fish, in a greater variety, by using modern technical equipment.

The Soviet Union also built, on the Gulf of Aden, the fish industry of Las Korey. This large industry, which uses modern equipment, became operational in 1969. The industry of Las Korey grew both in its production and labor force. At the end of 1974, it employed 800 Somalis and 13 Russians, the latter comprising engineers and technicians.

Between October and November 1974, the industry produced 630 tons of fish, from which 465 [as heard] cans of fish were produced. The fish canned in Las Korey was of very good quality. Some was distributed in Somalia and some exported to many other countries. The second vice president of the SDR, Ismail Ali Abokor, who once visited the industry, told the Somali workers that their hard work benefited the economy of the country.

A joint Somali-Soviet company called Somalfish was also formed. Many Arab and Asian countries bought a great deal of frozen fish from this company. Many frozen fish factories were set up, and in Mogadiscio a shop called Badewein was opened.

To sum up, the fish industry made considerable progress. However, our commentator points out that of late we have received news from various agencies that Somalia is facing serious food problems and that the price of food is soaring. There is very little fish available in the shops of Mogadiscio and other towns on the coast, although the Indian Ocean abounds in various kinds of fish. This is because of the scarcity of fishing equipment. The truth is, writes our commentator, that if the fisheries agreement between Somalia and the Soviet Union had not ended this would never have happened.

TASS REPORTS ETHIOPIAN TROOPS CAPTURE AGORDAT

LD100747Y Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 10, TASS--The Ethiopian troops now on the offensive in Eritrea Province captured the town of Agordat, which was in the hands of the separatists for more than two years, says the government communique issued here. In the course of the fighting for Agordat the separatists suffered considerable losses, large quantities of modern weapons, ammunitions and military equipment were captured. Observers in Addis Ababa assess the liberation of Agordat as the most important victory of the government troops in the present campaign for the liberation of Eritrea from the separatists.

PRAVDA ANNOUNCES FURTHER SOVIET MEDICAL AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD091321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Aid for Ethiopia's Population"]

[Text] Guided by the principles of humanism and international solidarity, and at the request of the Ethiopian Government, the Soviet Red Cross has decided to aid the population of that country, which has suffered from a protracted drought. A detachment of medical personnel with the necessary equipment, medicines, serums and dressings will be sent to the friendly African country in the next few days. This was disclosed at a press conference held 7 August by the Soviet Red Cross Executive Committee.

The Soviet Red Cross has repeatedly given selfless aid to Ethiopia's population. A Soviet Red Cross hospital has existed in the friendly African country for 30 years, and in that time has received more than 2 million patients. The selfless act of the Soviet Red Cross serves the cause of developing the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

ETHIOPIA, USSR SIGN MERCHANT SHIPPING AGREEMENT

LD091336Y Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 9, TASS--An agreement on merchant shipping between the USSR and Ethiopia has been signed here. It provides for the granting of equal opportunities for the participation of the Soviet and Ethiopian merchant marines in the carriage of cargoes and assistance in the development of shipping, including the training of personnel for the merchant marine. Relations between the two states in this field will be built on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Addressing the ceremony of signing the agreement, Ethiopian Minister of Transport and Communications Yusuf Ahmed noted its great significance for ensuring a rise in national economy and expressed confidence that it will make a great contribution to the development of the Ethiopian sea shipping in the Red Sea, will contribute towards a further mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

SWAPO LEADER ACCUSES CIA OF TRAINING INFILTRATORS

LD081930Y Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 8, TASS--The United States is delivering arms to the racialist regime of Pretoria via Paraguay and other Latin American states, where military-dictatorial regimes are in power. This was stated here by Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), during his visit to the headquarters of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. He pointed out also that the constant armed inroads of South African racialists into Angola from the territory of Namibia were directed not only against the Angolan revolution, but also against the Namibian patriots, who are waging an armed struggle for freedom and national independence.

Having highly assessed the internationalist assistance rendered to Angola by Cuba, Sam Nujoma condemned the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, which is training and arming gangs of Angolan counter-revolutionaries from UNITA and FNLA for illegal infiltration into Angolan territory. In conclusion the SWAPO leader expressed the conviction that in the final analysis the Namibian patriots would achieve victory and secure the independence of their country, which is unlawfully occupied by the Republic of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA'S ANC ISSUES APPEAL FOR UNITY

LD091700Y Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 9, TASS--The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has issued an appeal for unity of all the progressive forces of the continent in the struggle against the growing danger to independence and social progress of liberated countries posed by imperialism and its instrument, the aggressive NATO bloc.

The statement addressed to the ministers of foreign affairs of African countries stresses that the broad military and ideological onslaught of the NATO countries in Africa is aimed at discrediting the socialist countries, the true and natural allies of the peoples fighting for their national liberation. The forces of imperialism, the document says, do not wish to reconcile themselves to the idea that Africa's peoples are resolved to embark on the path of independent political, economic and social development. The events in Zaire's Province of Shaba have convincingly demonstrated that the imperialist circles do not stop at anything to strengthen their unstable political and economic positions on the continent.

The consistent position of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the document goes on to say, has defeated the intention of the United Kingdom Government and its Western allies to impose on the people of Zimbabwe a neo-colonialist settlement of the Rhodesian problem and has made London embark on elaborating plans of intruding Rhodesia under the pretext of rescuing the white population, as has recently been the case in Shaba.

International imperialism regards the Pretoria regime as its main force and a reliable bulwark defending the Western interests not only in the south but also in the rest of the continent. That is why a victory over the fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa, stresses the African National Council, remains the basic task whose resolution will contribute to a peaceful development of Africa.

DRIVE TO INCREASE MPLA MEMBERSHIP IN ANGOLA NOTED

LD100735Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 9 TASS--The movement to select candidates for membership of the MPLA-Workers' Party is spreading throughout Angola. Meetings of the working people are held under the guidance of party organizations of the provinces at enterprises, in institutions, in agricultural cooperatives and military units of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA). The main provisions of the rules and programme of the party and other party documents are explained at these meetings.

It is emphasized at the meetings that those who take a direct part in creating material wealth and participate actively in the process of reconstruction of the country must first of all be accepted into the party.

Great importance is attached to creation of primary party organizations at units of the armed forces of the country. Speaking at a meeting in the military district of the Moxico Province, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, stressed, specifically, the party organizations must promote the strengthening of discipline in the armed forces, must help enhance combat readiness and defence potential of the armed forces.

During a broad discussion of party documents, the best representatives of the working class, peasantry, working intelligentsia and servicemen of the Angolan Army, people who build new Angola, are recommended as candidate-members of the party.

ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO GILASHVILI

LD092210Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin, today Carlos Antonio Fernandes, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the People's Republic of Angola, presented his credentials to Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the presentation ceremony, the two sides expressed a profound satisfaction with the development of relations of friendhsip and mutual cooperation between the USSR and Angola. It was stessed that these relations are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two countries in 1976.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola take a decisive stand for the full and definitive elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism, and regard the struggle to strengthen universal peace and the security of peoples and for full universal disarmament, international detente and the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tension as a basic element of their foreign policy activity.

MALI OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY USSR'S MARSHAL SOKOLOV

LD081429Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Meeting in the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 4 August, Lt Col Filifina Sissoko, permanent secretary of the Republic of Mali National Liberation Military Committee, who is in the Soviet Union, paid a call on Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, during which a warm and friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

B. Kasse, Mali's ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

The same day Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov gave a dinner in honor of the Malian guest.

PAIGC DELEGATION UNDER BARBER COMPLETES USSR VISIT

LD091123Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] A delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, headed by Ronaldo Lima Barber, secretary of the Cape Verde National People's Assembly, which visited the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for home.

The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of central and local party and state organs and with the Soviet people's life and achievements. It held talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and International Section. The guests visited the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR and Ivanovskaya Oblast.

A warm and friendly reception was extended to the delegation. The delegation members expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the invitation and advocated the further development of the relations between the CPSU and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands and the strengthening of the friendship between the USSR and Cape Verde.

USSR, TANZANIA SIGN AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

LD081434Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1353 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--An intergovernmental agreement on air traffic between the Soviet Union and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed today in the capital. Aeroflot currently cooperates with 28 African countries on a bilateral basis.

INDOCHINA

PRC ACCUSED OF PREARRANGING VIETNAM BORDER INCIDENT

LD100906Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Report by Hanoi correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy]

[Text] A fresh incident occurred on 8 August on the Vietnam-China border in the area of the crossing checkpoint at the Bac Luan bridge. Hooligan elements from among people of Chinese nationality waiting for permission to cross the border, as a result of incitement by Chinese border authorities, set upon Vietnamese border guards and medical workers. Knives, clubs and stones were used and as a result of the assault some 20 Vietnamese were injured, some of them seriously.

Evidence that this provocation was prepared in advance is furnished by the fact that for several days past Chinese border officials had been communicating secretly with some of their agents among the people of Chinese nationality on the territory of Vietnam. On 7 August, the day before the incident, the Chinese side had switched off the light on the bridge and under cover of darkness had moved two trucks across it to deliver clubs, knives and stones to the hooligans.

This is the second serious incident on the Vietnam-China border in the recent past that has been clearly provoked by the Chinese side. The first hooligan assault on Vietnam officials occurred on 1 August at the Huu Nghi checkpoint. There also several thousand people of Chinese nationality had been brought together.

It is now becoming increasingly clear why on 12 July the Chinese side refused to accept the Chinese emigrants. It was done with the purpose of using these people for provocations on the borders adding to tension in relations between the two countries. The Chinese authorities are striving to cast all the blame for the situation which has come about on Vietnam. But it is noticeable that the action by the hooligan elements occurred at just the time when Vietnamese-Chinese talks at deputy foreign minister level were beginning in Hanoi. These circumstances are pointed to by Vietnamese papers, which today publish reports of the incident on the Vietnam-China border. All these provocative actions by the Chinese authorities, and also Peking's unconstructive stance in the talks, are clearly intended to aggravate Vietnamese-Chinese relations even further. They show that Peking still intends, as before, to make use of the issue of the people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam as a false pretext for the implementation of its hegemonic policy with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LOVANSAI-LED LAO DELEGATION VISITS VOLGORAD

LD092350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme People's Democratic Republic is currently in Volgograd. It is headed by Lovansai, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice president of the Supreme People's Council.

Today, the delegation paid a visit to the Volgogradskiy Gorispolkom. The guests went on an excursion around the historical sites of Volgograd and laid a wreath at the eternal flame in the Square of the Fallen Fighters. The Lao parliamentarians also visited the tractor works and the Volga GES. The head of the delegation noted the huge successes of the residents of the hero-city in peaceful construction and the development of the economy and culture. Lovansai expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its generous and disinterested aid to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in building a new life.

RADIO MOSCOW COMMENTS ON JAPAN-PRC TREATY TALKS

OW1005444Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Foreign Minister Sonoda left for Peking yesterday to conclude the Japan-PRC negotiations on a peace and amity treaty. Talks between Sonoda and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua began in Peking today. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports the following:

SANKEI SHIMBUN, expressing best wishes for Foreign Minister Sonoda's journey, yesterday wrote: Japan now stands at a juncture where it has to decide whether or not it can continue its foreign policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries. The outcome of the negotiations may have a decisive impact on Japan's destiny for generations to come.

This is a calm, foresighted warning. If Japan agrees to sign the treaty on Peking's terms, it will be forced to adopt a foreign policy hostile to peace and detente, whether or not it wants to. The treaty, as sought by Peking, has an openly anti-Soviet nature and, if Japan should sign it, it would therefore have the effect of Japan itself tearing down the foundations for further development of goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union. These foundations have been built since the end of World War II.

If a Sino-Japanese anti-Soviet alliance is thus formed, the Soviet Union will, as a result, naturally find it necessary to modify its policy toward Japan.

SANKEI SHIMBUN noted: The wording of the antihegemony clause is not the whole problem. The most serious problem is the true nature of the clause. China's aim is to make the Japan-China treaty a link in an international anti-Soviet alliance, while Japan's task is to maintain its foreign policy of having friendly, peaceful relations with all countries.

The view expressed by SANKEI SHIMBUN is absolutely correct. The moment the treaty is signed, Peking will be able to turn its aggressive spearhead wherever it wants to in the world. Thus, Southeast Asian countries, for example, will have nothing but distrust for Japan.

Finally, the treaty Peking is seeking also runs counter to Japanese interests. Once Japan signs the treaty, it will become impossible for Japan to defend its sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands against Chinese territorial claims.

According to a YOMIURI SHIMBUN report, Prime Minister Fukuda at a meeting with Foreign Minister Sonoda at Hakone briefed him on a compromise plan regarding the treaty's anti-hegemony clause. The plan, according to the YOMIURI SHIMBUN report, reflects a maximum concession Japan is prepared to make and is based on an effort to preserve the basic principle of Japanese foreign policy, namely, that the country refuses to take a hostile stand against any country.

It is hoped that the compromise plan indeed reflects Japanese public opinion and the Japanese people's concern over their country's future. Japan indeed stands at a juncture. The future of Japan's diplomacy and the destiny of peace in Asia and the whole world will be determined by which way Japan now decides to turn.

TASS CITES JAPANESE PRESS ON SONODA'S VISIT TO PRC

LD091530Y Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 9, TASS--S. Sonoda, Japan's foreign minister now in Peking has met today with the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Commenting on Sonoda's visit, the Japanese press, warning against hasty actions, stresses that the so-called "treaty on peace and friendship" runs counter to the national interests of Japan. SANKEI SHIMBUN points out in this connection that Japan does not have any special reasons to hurry up with the conclusion of the treaty and to establish final deadlines for its conclusion only because the Chinese side wants its speedy conclusion because of its anti-Soviet strategy. According to the newspaper, one must be clearly aware of the fact that "even without the Japanese-Chinese 'treaty on peace and friendship' the sky will not fall down on the earth."

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reports about the speech by Ya. Nakasone, president of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, who stated that "at present the attention of the participants in the negotiations in Peking is focused only on the 'hegemony' provision. What is strange however is that they do not raise the territorial problem of the Senkaku Islands which are claimed by China. This problem cannot be avoided." In the opinion of the well-known leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party, writes the newspaper, the treaty with China must reflect an independent stand of Japan and must not have any anti-Soviet thrust.

PRC OBTAINS STRATEGIC MATERIAL VIA JAPAN-BASED AGENTS

LD091505Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Peking's Secret Servants"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese counterintelligence has uncovered an underground organization which engaged in gathering information of military and technical significance in Tokyo and sending it to China.

One of the organization's main characters was a certain Shimano, a responsible employee at the scientific research institute of the state telephone and telegraph corporation. In 10 years of "activity" he passed on to his "clients" approximately 700 scientific and technical materials, chiefly on electronic industry technology and computer manufacture.

The first time Shimano stole from the institute's depositories materials of private Japanese companies working in close contact with state scientific research establishments. When this proved insufficient, he forged a warrant in his own name supposedly issued by the institute's leadership, requesting that he be given "all possible assistance in obtaining materials needed by the institute." With this forgery Shimano began regularly making the rounds of other state scientific research institutes.

He became a particularly frequent guest at the shipbuilding and aeronautical engineering scientific research institutes under the Ministry of Transport and at the comprehensive institute of electronic engineering under the Industrial Engineering Academy of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. For every item of material stolen in this way Shimano was paid in relation to its importance.

The owners of two small bookstores--the (Regent) and the Sankei--settled up with him. There owners--both 40-year-old M. Otsuka and her senior "colleague" Kobayashi--had originally begun their career as Peking agents in a so-called "friendly firm"--the bookselling company to which Peking gave the monopoly for sales of Mao Tse-tung's works in Japan. Having acquired the funds to set up their own stores, the latter-day "entrepreneurs" quickly became involved in exchanging books with China: Receiving piles of "books of quotations" and other "literature" of the same sort from there, they regularly sent cartons of books published in Japan to Peking, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Only 10 years later did it come to light that information obtained through Shimano's efforts was included in these parcels every time. Every year Kobayashi and people of his like set out for the international fairs in Canton where they came into contact with representatives of Peking intelligence, from whom they received instructions.

As SANKEI SHIMBUN, which is close to government circles, reports, scientific employee Shimano was not the only agent. According to the investigative organs, information obtained from the state Science and Technology Agency, the National Defense Agency and even the municipal council of the Japanese capital was also forwarded to Peking through the bookstores.

At present it is hard to assert what the final results of the investigation will be. One thing is obvious: Against the background of the ballyhoo about "strengthening Chinese-Japanese friendship" Peking is building up its agents in Japan, using them to gather secret information.

The activities of a Chinese trading firm based near the main station in the Japanese capital and its branch in Hong Kong are significant in this connection. According to the weekly (SYUKAN BUNSYUN), the main aim of this firm is to purchase from the United States and other Western countries equipment and materials to strengthen China's nuclear potential. What has Japan to do with this? the reader might ask. The answer is simple: Until recently the West preferred to abstain from helping to build up China's military might and did not sell it strategic goods. (At least not openly.) But a company with Japanese "citizenship" is another matter.

The West secretly reaches agreement with any local industrial firm which is prepared--at a price, of course--to assume the role of the "final consumer" of strategic goods and to give the Chinese firm (the weekly provides only its initials--(S. Kosi), although it gives its address quite accurately) the right of intermediary in the purchases. Acting on behalf of this dummy consumer, (S. Kosi) orders the goods Peking needs abroad, with the permission of the Japanese foreign trade departments. But when the goods arrive at a Japanese port, the sham "customer" tells the Ministry of International Trade and Industry that for such and such reasons interest in the materials or equipment imported into Japan has been lost, and he asks to be given permission to export the commodity to some "neutral" country--Hong Kong, for example. From there the freight is transferred to China without any difficulty.

And (S. Kosi) is not alone in the secret business developed by Peking to satisfy its aggressive appetites. As the journalist N. Ochiai reports, the Tokyo branch of the Hong Kong trading firm Levy and Co, which is virtually an agent of the Peking government, plays a similar role as a transmission mechanism in purchases of strategic materials through Japan. And, as Ochiai emphasizes, reliable confirmation exists for the fact that Levy and Co has succeeded in setting up within the system of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry a network of "its own people," who aid the smooth working of commercial machinations involving obviously military commodities.

All these and similar facts convince us that, whatever verbal eccentricities Peking might use to cover up its attempts to impose the "peace and friendship treaty" on Japan, its intention to turn Japan into a convenient bridgehead for Mao's successors to carry out subversive and intelligence activities, into a source of secret information and into a transshipment point for secret operations involving strategic commodities still remains one of its most important aims.

ACCELERATED MILITARIZATION IN JAPAN REPORTED

LD091045Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[From international military-political review by Maj Yu. Gavrilov and V. Vinogradov: "Accelerating Rearmament"]

[Text] S. Kanemaru, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, has made the decision to remove Gen H. Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council. This was a forced step, as has been pointed out in the Japanese capital.

Gen H. Kurisu, who had held the highest military post in the country since October 1977, long since proved himself to be an ardent champion of Japan's militarization. In his public speeches he repeatedly called for the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to be armed with tactical nuclear weapons, and campaigned for the concept of "defensive combat operations" to be abandoned. In a quite recent interview with Japanese journalists, this general spoke of the need to transfer to the command of military units the right to independently make the decision to engage in combat operations in the event of an "emergency." At present, according to the law, such questions are the prerogative of the government and parliament. Kurisu's demand for this provision to be revised, which signifies a call for the influence of the military circles to be extended, caused legitimate indignation in the country. It signifies, the newspaper AKAHATA wrote, a flouting of the constitution, which denies the right to wage war. Its adoption would appreciably increase the danger of Japan's involvement in a war at the will of the militarists.

However, Kurisu's removal certainly does not signify, the democratic press points out, that the influence in Japan of those who campaign for the country to pursue a dangerous course has been weakened. A week after Kurisu's dismissal a "White Paper on Defense Questions in 1978," approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, was published in Tokyo. Disregarding the provisions of the Japanese Constitution, its authors call for a further increase in the might of the armed forces and advocate the country's militarization and the strengthening of the military alliance with the United States. To this end it proposed to carry out the "effective building of the armed forces" and to strengthen "the Japanese-U.S. security treaty system."

Incidentally, Japan's ruling circles have already taken certain steps in this direction. As the same "White Paper" states, the activities of the navy and air force are currently being stepped up, and the Japanese Army is being modernized at an accelerated pace, as well as being equipped with the latest war materiel.

The National Defense Agency is now completing the preparation of a large-scale project to create modern types of missile weapons and to equip the "Self-Defense Forces" with them. Japanese enterprises are intensively developing new types of missiles--antiaircraft and air-launched missiles and also antiship missiles. They are to have a considerably greater range in comparison with the present American-made missiles in the arsenal of the Japanese Army. The series production of these missiles is expected to begin in the early eighties.

The equipping of the "Self-Defense Forces" with missile weapons is the "central point" in the broad program of Japan's military preparations, which embraces all branches of its armed forces. By the end of this year the air force will receive the first of the latest F-15 Eagle fighters and P-30 Orion ASW aircraft purchased in the United States. It is planned to acquire 145 of these machines in all. Missile carriers, aircraft carriers and convoy ships for the navy are expected to be laid down in Japanese shipyards. A new tank division and a new mechanized division will appear among the ground forces in 1980. [paragraph continues]

To equip them, the Mitsubishi Jukogyo concern is developing new types of tanks and armored carriers. At the same time, as the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, on the instructions of the National Defense Agency, the scientific research institutes under its jurisdiction have begun creating laser weapons and means of waging electronic war.

The military department is being provided with tremendous funds in order to implement this entire militarist program. Thus, in the current fiscal year, which began 1 April, military spending will total 1.9 trillion yen. Next year it will exceed 2 trillion yen, and by 1982 this figure, it is supposed, may have increased more than 50 percent.

People in Tokyo are clearly aware that the militarist ballyhoo that has gripped Japan needs at least some "justification." And so they have found the "enemy" whose threat, it is said, is making Japan rearm itself. In a recent television broadcast S. Kanemaru, chief of the National Defense Agency, declared that Japan must make military preparations "with a view of the Soviet Union as the supposed enemy." It is generally known that certain Japanese circles have repeatedly resorted to such provocative appeals. However, as the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has pointed out, this is the first time that a wide audience has heard such a statement from the very leader of the counry's military department. It is also the first time that fabrications about some kind of"Soviet military threat" have been included in the government-approved "White Paper on Defense Questions in 1978."

The country's militarization, which is being accelerated by Tokyo's ruling circles and is accompanied by the anti-Soviet propaganda pirouettes of high-ranking officials, is causing valid concern among Japan's democratic forces. They rightly point out that this policy has won the country no laurels in the past and is now totally at variance with the process of easing international tension and with the fundamental interests of the Japanese people.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS REPORTEDLY IN JAPAN IN 'PAST'

LD091250Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 9, TASS--Nuclear weapons were deployed in the U.S. bases in Japan. This was disclosed to a KYODO TSUSHIN agency correspondent in New York former official of the U.S. Defence Department and the Rand Corporation D. Ellsberg, known for his exposures of the Pentagon activities. According to him, nuclear weapons were deployed in Iwakuni base, one of the biggest U.S. bases in Japan, in the late fifties and in the sixties. Those were supposedly hydrogen bombs with a yield of more than one megaton designed for the aviation of the Marines based on Iwakuni.

Ellsberg received this information from the American officials responsible for the deployment of nuclear weapons in the Pentagon's military installations abroad.

Until now officials in Washington and Tokyo denied that there are or were U.S. nuclear weapons in the numerous Pentagon bases in Japan in the past.

NAGASAKI CEREMONY MARKS ATOMIC BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

LD091524Y Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: A ceremony to commemorate the victims of the American atomic bombing of Nagasaki took place in that Japanese city today. At 11 o'clock 2 minutes, the time that the atomic bomb exploded here 33 years ago, the "peace bells", the factories and the ships began their loud peals and hoots.

Speaking at a ceremony at the Peace Park where over 15 thousand people were gathered, Ioshio Kadokawa, who had lived through the tra- ly 33 years ago, appealed to the Japanese Government to adopt a special law to assist the victims of the atomic bombings whose number at present runs into 370 thousand people.

Nagasaki's mayor Y. Morotani, in a peace declaration on behalf of the city's inhabitants, called on all those who hold dear peace on earth to unite their efforts in the struggle to prohibit nuclear weapons and to curb the arms race.

The international conference to prohibit the atomic and hydrogen weapons ended its deliberations in Nagasaki by a mass rally of Japanese peace forces. Delegates from 15 countries, including the Soviet Union as well as representatives of a number of international organizations, took part in the conference which had its sessions from 1 to 9 August in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The participants pointed out that the continued arms race poses a serious threat to peace and prevents a deepening of detente. They also spoke out against the Pentagon's intention to embark on production of the neutron bomb. In the declaration adopted they called on the people of good will in different countries to do their utmost to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and to activise the struggle for disarmament and establishment of a lasting peace.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN KHABAROVSK--A delegation of the Hokkaido Japanese-Soviet Trade Association headed by (Yasusaburo Chibana), chairman of the association's board and board chairman of the Hokkaido House of Soviet-Japanese Friendship and Culture, has spent a few days in Khabarovsk. During its visit the delegation met with members of the Khabarovsk branch of the USSR-Japan Society and showed them a film of a winter holiday in Sapporo. The delegation visited Bratsk, Irkutsk and Novosibirsk before coming to Khabarovsk. It has left Khabarovsk for home. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW]

USSR-JAPAN COASTAL TRADE--The volume of Soviet-Japanese coastal trade has increased 10 percent above the plan during the first 6 months of this year. This is an indicator of expanding mutually advantageous relations carried out by the All-Union Dalintorg Export-Import Office in Nakhodka. A commercial group led by Valentin Vladimirovich Kolychev, director of the Dalintorg office, discussed the questions of development of business relations during its recent visit to Japan, where it held talks with representatives of 37 Japanese firms and cooperatives and signed contracts for mutual delivery of goods. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW]

SHCHERBITSKIY HITS 'REVISIONISM' IN 27 JUL KIEV SPEECH

AU011320Y Kiev PRAVDA URKAINY in Russian 28 Jul 78 pp 1-2 AU

["The Great Leninist Party--A Party of the Revolutionary Struggle and of Communist Creation"--unattributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, at the 27 July republic-level scientific conference in Kiev commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party and the 60th anniversary of the First Ukrainian Communist Party Congress; for an earlier report on this speech, see the 28 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1]

[Excerpt] Comrades, our party's history is the consistent theoretical and practical accomplishment of national and international tasks in their unbreakable unity.

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LOYAL TO THE HERITAGE OF LENIN WHO TAUGHT: "AN ALLIANCE WITH THE REVOLUTIONARIES OF ADVANCED COUNTRIES AND WITH ALL THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES AGAINST ALL IMPERIALISTS OF EVERY BRAND--THIS IS THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE PROLETARIAT." (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 32, p 337)

The CPSU regards the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the socialist states as a great historic achievement. The socialist community has now become the most dynamic economic force in the world. With its achievements in many economic and cultural areas and its achievements in shaping the socialist way of life, with its lofty ideals of true democracy and with the new type of international relations inherent in socialism, the community has convincingly shown the advantage of the new social system.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states consistently pursue the policy of assisting the peoples fighting for their social and national liberation, a policy that is class-oriented in nature and profoundly humane in morality.

The role of the international communist movement in settling urgent world problems in the people's interest has increased enormously. The CPSU actively struggles for the consolidation of its unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This meets with invariable approval and support among fraternal communist parties.

History provides convincing evidence that revisionism, the denial of international experience in the revolutionary struggle and ideological concessions to the class adversary who, in order to undermine the unity of the communist movement, is fanning demagogic campaigns, including that involving the so-called "Eurocommunism," is fraught with grave repercussions, primarily for one's own party.

Whatever its beginnings, revisionism inevitably leads to liquidationism, to opportunist opinions and arrangements. A new type of party--revolutionary action--has emerged in the struggle against such opinions and arrangements.

IN HIS REPORT TITLED "THE GREAT OCTOBER AND MANKIND'S PROGRESS" COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV EMPHASIZED: "WHATEVER THE ROUTES CHOSEN, THE EVENTUAL MISSION OF THE COMMUNISTS IS TO LEAD THE MASSES TO THE MAIN GOAL: SOCIALISM. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE TRIUMPH OF OCTOBER HAS SHOWN THAT IN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY A CHANGE IN TACTICS AND A COMPROMISE WOULD HAVE MADE IT FULLY POSSIBLE TO WIN NEW ALLIES. BUT WE HAVE ALSO REALIZED SOMETHING ELSE: UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE MUST ONE SACRIFICE PRINCIPLES FOR THE SAKE OF TACTICAL ADVANTAGE."

While putting into effect Lenin's precepts, our party and the Soviet state carry out a consistent and constructive struggle to preserve general peace. Guided by the instructions of the 25th congress, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have come forward with new important foreign policy initiatives.

The CPSU's multiform activity conducted to bring about the program for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples meets with acknowledgement and support from the world's peace-loving forces and all progressive mankind. At the same time the party and Soviet people bear in mind that the world reactionary forces have not laid down their arms and are trying by all means to whip up the arms race and aggravate the international situation. The aggressive imperialist circles linked with the military-industrial complex are now detente's most vigorous opponents.

Under the cover of the unbridled hypocritical ballyhoo alleging a "Soviet threat" and "violations" of human rights in the socialist countries, imperialists and reactionaries have waged a carefully coordinated "psychological war" against us. They seek to fully support individual renegades--those who, having taken the bait from ideological saboteurs or imperialist special services, are coming forward against both the victories of socialism and their own people. The enemies of peace and detente would like to assume the rights of sovereign peoples and determine which laws and foreign countries are good and which ones are bad, who is to be regarded as a lawbreaker and who is not.

However, no "smokescreen" will conceal the perfidious anti-Soviet designs or mislead the world public.

The provocative campaign, assisted by the reactionary, militarist circles who are interfering in the domestic affairs of the socialist states and trying to undermine detente, is contradictory to the Final Act as well as the spirit of Helsinki.

The Soviet people and the citizens of the socialist states have their own legal consciousness. For them their socialist society, won and created in the determined and bitter struggle against the enemies, is the supreme social value.

WHILE WARMLY ENDORSING AND ACTIVELY SUPPORTING THE LENINIST FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE PURSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE UKRAINE'S WORKING PEOPLE, LIKE ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLE, REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF THE MIGHT OF OUR COUNTRY--THE RELIABLE BULWARK OF ALL PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

[The 7,500-word text of the 28 July PRAVDA UKRAINY account of the above Shcherbitskiy speech will be published in an upcoming issue of the JPRS series "Translations on USSR Political and Sociological Affairs."]

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS IN RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD100312Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] A session of the Permanent Commission on Agriculture was held yesterday in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Moscow. It was noted that the republic's agricultural workers had begun mass competition everywhere for the above-plan sale of breadgrain.

At the session various farms were named where harvesting units were being used excellently.

Criticism was leveled at Kirovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Gorkovskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts.

Commission Criticizes Shortages

LD092325Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Talk by Vladimir Nikolayevich Bolshakov, first deputy chairman of the Orenburgskaya Oblispolkom and member of the Permanent Agriculture Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet--recorded]

[Summary] At its meeting today our commission noted that there are presently around 25,000 grain harvesting complexes and detachments in our republic using the Ipatovskiy method; 22,000 detachments are procuring fodder. More than 90 percent of the harvesting equipment is being maintained by mechanics working on a two-shift basis at farm repair shops and at Selkhoztekhnika centers.

"We noted that tractor pools are being used well on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy, Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy krays and on Rostovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Kuybshenskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. At the same time, we discussed serious shortcomings in the use of machinery at the commission meeting. The deputies directed complaints to the Krasnoyarsk, Taganrog, and Tula works and a number of other industrial enterprises. A definite shortage of spare parts for overhauling and maintaining combines is being felt. Thus, critical comments were addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture and the RSFSR Selkhoztekhnika."

The target for grain sales to the state in Orenburgskaya Oblast is no less than 4.3 million tons, with an average yield of no less than 17 quintals per hectare this year. By today, 1.9 million hectares had been reaped, of which around 700,000 hectares have been threshed.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN DEPUTY PREMIER APPOINTED--Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade S.S. Tatliyev as first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers: The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Suleyman Bayram Ogly Tatliyev be appointed first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers. [Signed] K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. Abilova, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Baku 26 July 1978. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 1 LD]

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST FIGURES UP TO 7 AUGUST

LD091859Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the fields of the country mass harvesting is in full swing. According to facts published by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, up to 7 August, grain crops and leguminous crops, not counting corn, had been harvested on 39.5 million hectares, which is more than 30 percent of the planned total.

In the RSFSR, grain has been harvested on 29.8 million hectares. Harvesting in the majority of the rayons in the republic, particularly in the Non-chernoze Zone, is not easy. The ripening of grain crops has been delayed and harvesting is being made difficult by frequent rain. These difficulties are being countered by agricultural workers through their craftsmanship, high labor productivity and handling of equipment.

In Moldavia grain has been reaped on 87 percent of the area under seed, in the Ukraine on 75 percent and in Belorussia and Kazakhstan 16 percent. The last harvesting units are leaving the grain fields of the majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 9 AUGUST

LD100140/AU090956 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 9 August notes that Kazakhstan has reported that 4.1 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested in Kazakhstan, and that more than 2.5 million tons of barley and wheat have been delivered to the elevators.

At 1530 GMT the radio reports that the Kuban has sold more than 3.2 million tons of grain crops to the state. The radio adds that Leningradskiy Rayon has obtained the highest yield in the Kuban--46.8 quintals per hectare for grain crops.

At 1700 GMT the radio reports that Stavropolskiy Kray has sold 2.3 million tons of grain to the state, thus fulfilling its pledges. The report adds that new pledges have been adopted to procure an additional 250,000 tons.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 9 August 78 reports that "in the Ukraine, the harvest has reached the decisive stage. According to data published by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, by 7 August early grain crops had been mown on 11,422,000 hectares and threshed on 8,538,000 hectares. Krymskaya Oblast farms have already completed crop cutting and threshing. In Zaporozhskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Donetskaya oblasts these operations are nearing completion. Zaporozhskaya Oblast farmers have already sold to the state 1.25 million tons of grain, or more than the procurement target," A particularly large contribution to this success has been made by Akimovskiy, Priazovskiy, Melitopolskiy, Zaporozhskiy and Pologovskiy rayon farms. Dnepopetrovskaya Oblast farms have already delivered to the state 1.215 million tons of grain.

At many farms in Sumskaya Oblast grain crops have been flattened, and this has complicated the work of machine operators. "Unfortunately, the harvest campaign is not being carried out everywhere in an organized manner." Some farms have failed to adapt machines to flattened crop cutting.

'ABOVE AVERAGE' YIELDS SHOW PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE

LD100002Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Boris Belitskiy commentary]

[Summary] It's going to be a good year for the farmers, and this seems to be the picture all over the country. "About 1/4 of the grain crop has now been taken in, mostly in the southern wheat belt stretching for a good 2,000 miles from Moldavia to the Urals. Harvest yields in most areas are above average."

This is not the result of favorable weather conditions alone--recent years have seen enormous investment in agriculture, in a three-pronged development program. "So whatever the stories that Fleet Street puts out about Soviet agriculture, the real facts show that its progress, although difficult and uneven, has produced dramatic results."

NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE HARVEST BEGINS LATE

LD092140Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Harvest work has started in the southern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone and is gradually moving northward. Grain harvesting is proceeding in very difficult conditions; grain crops have been flattened on extensive areas. The selective method of harvesting is becoming very important; good results are being obtained at farms where this method is competently applied, despite the rainy, changeable weather. Here is a report from our Ryazanskaya Oblast correspondent:

The harvest started here 2 weeks later than usual, in conditions of rain and lower than normal temperatures, and when the grain crops had only just grown. By the same time last year, half of the area sown had been harvested.

[Announcer] Agronomist Zabaznyy now comments on the difficult conditions plaguing the Non-Chernozem Zone.

[Zabaznyy] "This year, a good grain harvest has been produced almost everywhere, including the Non-Chernozem Zone. Together with this, nature has this year, as never before, created difficulties for carrying out harvesting and other associated work. Mainly, it has reduced the time available for completing all tasks. At the moment, there is a great amount of work to be carried out in the fields; to harvest grain crops without loss, procure fodder crops and prepare the soil for sowing next year's harvest, and this applies particularly to the Non-Chernozem Zone, where grain harvesting is only beginning, while only a few days remain before winter crops must be sown. With fodder procurement also the situation is not altogether favorable in a number of oblasts. It was stated quite correctly that there are areas of flattened crops on large expanses in the Non-Chernozem Zone. This is why many farms have prepared themselves ahead of time for harvesting flattened grain crops, and one must say, that they are getting very good results.

"Particular attention is being paid to quick processing and transportation of grain; the quality of grain depends on this. This year many farms, as last year, are preparing fields set aside for sowing winter crops before anything else. It is for this purpose that all spare tractors and working tractors, on their off-days and in the night, are being used for preparing the soil.

"In these cases, work is carried on 24 hours a day. The seeding plots are tilled quickly, seeds sorted and heated, either artificially or in the sun, and seed quality determined. As is known, the best results are obtained from the seeds of last year's harvest; this is why farms are exchanging their new seeds for last year's seeds at grain reception points.

"It must be said that this year, there is opportunity at every farm to create carry-over supplies of seeds for winter crops. This is a guarantee of increasing the yield and improving the quality of the grain."

SHORTAGES SEEN IN VEGETABLE SUPPLIES TO KIEV CITY

AU091157Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Recorded report by radio correspondent Yuvgeniy Grishankov on Kiev vegetable supplies]

[Text] I would like to begin my report, esteemed radio listeners, from plain statistical figures reflecting the state of affairs in the supplies of the Soviet Ukraine capital city's trade network with vegetables. So, following a selective check into the stocks of more than 100 stores in various city districts, it turned out that in 17 of them there were no potatoes, in 29 no cucumbers, and on the counters of 50 stores there were no tomatoes, although they are included in the basic stock of any enterprise trading in vegetables. After the check I entered another store located in the city center and passed the microphone to its manager, Yelena Mikhaylovna Trushevskaya.

[Trushevskaya] Our store, No 217 of the Kiev vegetable combine, is being supplied with produce by the (Kushchevetskiy), the Bortnitskiy, the Pushche-Voditskiy sovkhozes and the vegetable farm. [farm not further identified] While the first two farms supply us with produce more or less regularly, the work of the latter two is simply beneath criticism. For example, last month the vegetable farm fell short of the supply target by more than 1.5 tons of tomatoes and the Pushche-Voditskiy Sovkhoz supplied only 600 kilograms of tomatoes instead of 3.5 tons. The situation in other Kiev City stores is identical. This is the cause of many complaints on the part of city inhabitants.

[Grishankov] When I asked Aleksandr Yakovlevich Maystruk, director of the Kiev Fruit and Vegetable Trade Association, why tomatoes have now been listed as produce in short supply, he simply refused to discuss the sibject. Then I spoke to Anatoliy Andreyevich Latysh, deputy director of the Kiev Association for Industrial Dairy and Vegetable Production--the main supplier of vegetables to Kiev trade enterprises:

[Latysh] There are at present certain irregularities in vegetable and tomato supplies to Kiev inhabitants. The city's trade network has been supplied with 3,000 tons of tomatoes against the planned 42,000 tons. We are aware of the difficulties arising from the situation which has emerged and are taking concrete steps to significantly improve tomato supplies. Within the next 2-3 days daily tomato supplies to city stores will be increased to 500-600 tons. This will make it possible for the most part to meet the population's needs in this produce.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY BODY DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

LD091607Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Report by V. Degtarev: "Mobilize All Reserves"]

[Text] Another session of the All-Union Agricultural Material and Technical Supply Operational Headquarters has been held in Moscow. Its participants focused attention on topical matters connected with gathering the harvest and procuring fodder in the country.

The headquarters session noted that one of the most important tasks in the countryside at the moment is to respond to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum with big production achievements and to provide the country with as much agricultural produce as possible. Many areas have grown a good harvest of grain and other crops. They must be harvested promptly and without loss and it is necessary to make the most of the material and technical resources allocated by the state.

This is exactly what is happening in the Kuban, on the Don and in Stavropolskiy Kray, where the farmers are following the example of the Gigant Sovkhoz and have actively joined in competition for the above-plan sale of grain to the state. Energetic and wide use is being made of modern technology and the advanced Ipatovskiy method of utilizing machinery and mechanisms.

At the same time, the headquarters session talked about serious omissions which are holding up harvest work and preventing machine operators from fully demonstrating their expertise and conducting militant competition for the achievement of the best production indicators. In many farms and rayons the output per combine and reaper is considerably lower than planned. Harvesting units are often out of action because of defects due to poor repair work and because they have not been fitted in good time with attachments for harvesting wet and lodged grain and have been unprepared for night work.

In a number of places harvesting and transport complexes and detachments are formed without proper preparation, hastily and without considering the specific conditions. Technical servicing of machinery in the fields is unsatisfactory. Consequently, there is a lack of coordination between the subunits and equipment productivity is poor. A considerable time lag is developing between cutting and threshing the swathes, stacking the straw and tilling the soil.

Ministries and departments fulfilling agricultural orders have a big contribution to make to this urgent matter. Unfortunately, some enterprises are systematically failing to meet deadlines for the delivery of spare parts. Particularly serious complaints have been made against the Tula and Taganrog combine plants, the Dalselmash Association, the Altay Engine Plant and certain other USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises.

The fodder procurement workers are very busy trying to create a good stock of fodder for livestock. But, as was noted at the headquarters, in past months agriculture has not received its full quota of AVM-1.5 units for preparing grass meal, PSK-5 cutter-loaders, Volgar-5 cutters and many other items of machinery. The enterprises at fault are the Neris firm, the Syzranselmash Association Ukhtomskiy plant in Lyubertsy and a number of other USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production Enterprises.

The headquarters session devoted attention to the speediest completion of repairs to cotton-harvesting, beet-harvesting and potato-harvesting equipment. All forces and reserves must be mobilized to insure that the harvest process works efficiently and continuously round the clock. Specific measures were agreed on to eliminate shortcomings in agricultural material and technical supply.

Executive workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR People's Control Committee and the leaders of a number of industrial ministries, departments and supply organizations participated in the headquarters session.

BELORUSSIAN CP ISSUES LETTER ON GRAIN HARVEST

LD091421 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 6 August 1978 carries on the front page a 1,800-word 5 August letter from the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers "to primary, Komsomol and trade union organizations, leaders and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Belselkhoztekhnika enterprises and procurement and transport organizations, rural and settlement Soviet ispolkoms, combine operators, tractor and truck drivers and other machine operators and all participants in the 1978 harvest."

The letter notes that "a good harvest of grain and other crops has been grown in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.... An absolute majority of farms has a real opportunity to considerably increase gross grain harvests and to successfully fulfill and overfulfill plans and socialist pledges on the grain production and sale to the state."

The letter goes on to discuss the cereal grain harvest: "In at least five oblasts--Gomelskaya, Grodnenskaya, Brestskaya, Minskaya and Mogilevskaya--it is bigger than in previous best years. Moreover, the grain crop area has been somewhat expanded."

The rest of the letter consists of instructions to the farmers on methods of harvesting and use of equipment, encouraging them to be as quick and efficient as possible, and it concludes with a word about preparing equipment for sowing winter crops and about seed quality.

PROGRESS-3 DOCKS WITH SALYUT; SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD100222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0140 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 August, TASS--Today at 0300 Moscow time, the automatic cargo ship Progress-3 docked with the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

The fright ship has delivered equipment and materials to the manned complex for maintaining the crew's life support and for carrying out scientific research and experiments. Mail was also delivered.

The long-range approach of the Progress-3 and the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 conplex was carried out by instructions from earth.

The mutual search, rendezvous, approach and docking of the space apparatus was automatically implemented with the aid of the on-board radio-technological means, computer systems, and the attitude control and orientation unit.

During the completion of the orbital maneuvers, the crew of the manned complex, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, conducted observations and supervised [kontoliroval] the approach and docking.

In accordance with the flight program of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3, the cargo will be transferred into the station's compartment, and the used equipment will be transferred to the cargo ship.

After completing the unloading work, Progress-3 will separate from the station. The craft will then be braked, enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and then be destroyed.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the Salyut-6, Soyuz-29 and Progress-3 are functioning normally

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

Implementation of the transportation operations with the aid of the Progress cargo ship has confirmed the validity of the engineering and design decisions to create a system of equipping long-term manned orbital stations; it has also allowed a considerable increase in the life of the scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

Correspondent Discusses Flight

LD091026Y Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The flight of the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 and the automic transport spaceship Progress-3 put into a near earth orbit on August 8 is continuing.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been in flight on board the complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 for the 54th day today. The crew are working with the onboard documents, checking the systems of the complex, doing physical jerks on the running-track and veloergometer. The cosmonauts are also carrying out visual observations of the surface of the earth and the world ocean.

Biological experiments are continuing onboard the complex with the aim of studying the development of plants under the conditions of a long outer space flight. The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 and the automatic transport spaceship Progress-3 are functioning normally. The temperature in the compartments of the Salyut-6 station is 20 degrees centigrade, pressure--800 millimetres of the mercury column.

Vladimir Kovalneck and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 9 August notes that "after the corrections were made to its trajectory the Progress-3 now has an apogee of 262 kilometers and a perigee of 243 kilometers."]

SPACE OFFICIAL NOTES USEFULNESS OF PROGRESS CRAFT

LD100622Y Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow August 10, TASS--The use of such transport spaceships as the Soviet ship Progress-3 opens new opportunities for prolonged flights, Deputy Flight Director Viktor Blagov told a TASS correspondent.

The automatic unmanned spaceship Progress-3 was linked up tonight with the complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 on whose board the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenck and Aleksandr Ivanchenko are making the flight for about eight weeks.

If in the past spaceships of the "Progress" type were only used to replenish stocks of the orbital scientific station Salyut-6 now the "space freighter" made it possible to accumulate onboard the station considerable stocks of food products, water, materials necessary for ensuring faultness functioning of equipment and sustaining the activity of the crew.

The ship brought cassettes for obtaining alloys and semiconductors, equipment for aerial photography of the earth, for biological and medical experiments. Food, a large amount of water and compressed air and other cargoes for continuation of the space expedition were also delivered. Among numerous parcels from friends and relatives is a guitar for flight engineer Ivanchenko.

The first two "space freighters" were linked-up with the station in January and July of this year.

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